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# United States Embassy Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Benjamin H. Seibel  
*Clemson University*

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# United States Embassy: Riyadh



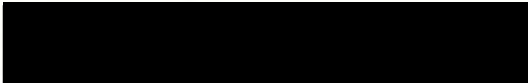
UNITED STATES EMBASSY  
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA


Benjamin H. Seibel

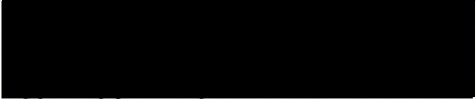
Spring 1982


A Terminal Project submitted to the faculty of the  
College of Architecture, Clemson University, in  
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
degree of Master of Architecture.

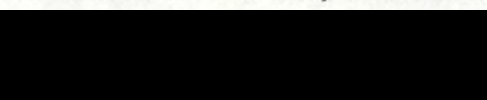
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## DEDICATION

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# PREFACE

Diplomatic missions in Saudi Arabia are currently in Jidda, a west coast port on the Red Sea. These missions are in the process of being moved to the new Diplomatic Quarter in Riyadh the religious and governmental center. The Diplomatic Quarter, master planned by Speerplan of Frankfurt encompasses approximately 1,235 acres and will contain diplomatic missions, residences, recreational areas, and support facilities for all nations holding diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia.

The United States mission will consist of an Embassy office building, an Embassy residence, and support spaces. Embassy staff housing will be at a separate location. The site is an irregular shaped property of six (6) acres near the center of the Quarter.

The Embassy office building will have a twofold function: first, as representing the diplomatic functions of the United States Government and second, as a public affairs center. It will contain Executive, Political, Economic, Consular and Administrative Sections, as well as an International Communications Agency, Defense Attache, Treasury, and Foreign Commercial Service.

The Embassy Residence will provide living space for the Ambassador and his family, guest areas for visiting dignitaries, and entertainment space for important social functions.



Support spaces will include: a cafeteria, commissary and health unit, as well as maintenance facilities, a garage and warehouse.

Architectural Guidelines for the project as outlined by the Office of Foreign Buildings (A/FBO), state that the mission shall be representative of the United States, expressing such qualities as dignity, strength and neighborly sympathy so as to create goodwill because of its excellent architectural design and appropriateness to the site and country. The mission shall make maximum utilization of United States materials, methods, and equipment, prove economical to construct, operate, and maintain, and provide for the greatest possible protection and safety of the people using the buildings.

**CLIENT**



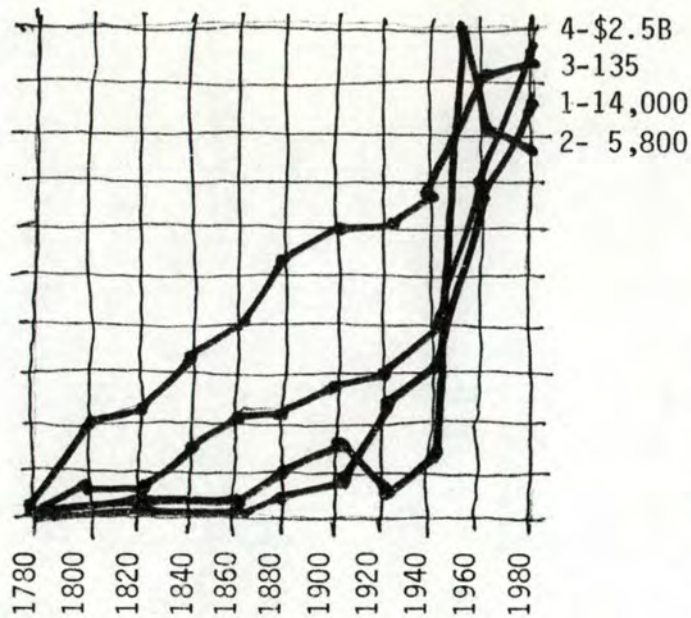
# U.S. State Department

## INTRODUCTION

DIPLOMACY: The conduct by government officials of negotiations between nations of "sovereign equality"<sup>1</sup> with the determination to establish or enhance a "common interest".<sup>2</sup> The conduct of the persons engaged in modern diplomacy is regulated by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 which was superceded by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Regulations (1961). "The Vienna Convention lays down rules and regulations for permanent missions. It defines three classes of heads of mission (1) ambassadors or nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, and internuncios; and (3) charges d'affaires. It sets down detailed rules for precedence, protocol, agreement, persona non grata, immunities, privileges, exemptions, inviolability, and other aspects."<sup>3</sup>

BACKGROUND: Modern diplomacy is rooted in practically every detail in what evolved from the practices of the Italian city-states. The organization of virtually every foreign ministry can be traced to the Italians' expeditious methods perfected to ensure the survival of their respective realms. The French added a heirarchical system of social rank or precedence which reached its zenith at Versailles at the Court of Louis XIV.<sup>4</sup>





1. STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL
2. FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL
3. DIPLOMATIC POSTS
4. EXPENDITURES

The emergence of republics, constitutional monarchies, democracies and other representational governments like America, rejected the royal titles and reduced the precedence of nobility to recognition of heads of missions accredited to the Head of State or to the foreign minister.

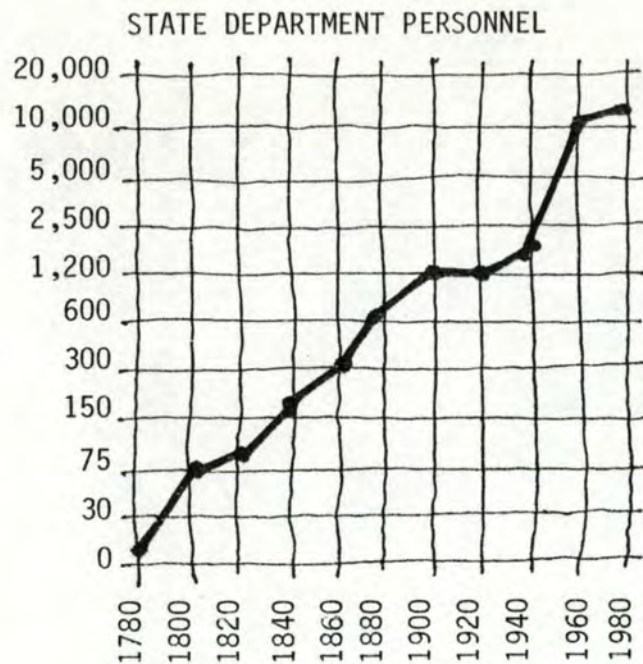
The subsequent revisions of diplomacy in the European royal courts by the succeeding republics were organized under the Congress of Vienna in 1818. The Congress provides the basis for conventions from which every diplomatic mission, regardless of the form of government, is presently organized.<sup>5</sup>

**CONSULATES:** Consulates are non-diplomatic missions. "Consuls are officials sent abroad to assist and protect their fellow nationals who happen to be abroad, and make sure that international agreements of various types - commercial, economic, educational - are observed."<sup>6</sup> Consulates are regulated under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963).

#### U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

**BACKGROUND:** Initially, the foreign affairs of the United States, were conducted by the Continental Congress, whose first effort to establish

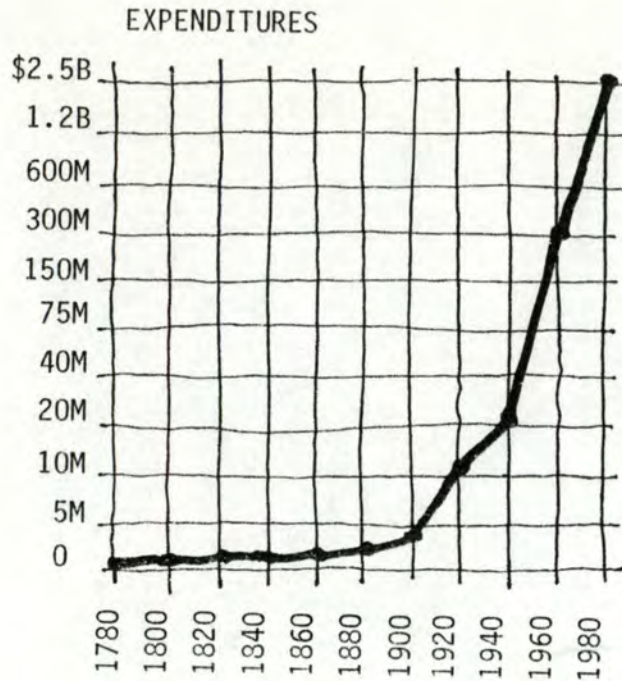




a foreign service and a channel through which to conduct the Nation's limited international relations was made in 1775. At that time a Committee of Secret Correspondence, with Benjamin Franklin as chairman, was appointed for the "sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world."<sup>7</sup> In 1777, this committee was succeeded by a Committee for Foreign Affairs, which had limited functions and little real power over our foreign relations.<sup>8</sup> On January 10, 1781, a separate Department of Foreign Affairs was established. Although not permitted by the Congress to take independent action, the Department was made the medium of all correspondence with U.S. agents abroad who numbered fewer than 25 people. In 1789, after the election of President Washington, the Department was reconstituted as the Department of State with Thomas Jefferson as the first Secretary of State, and its functions were so expanded as to make it the most important of the new executive offices.<sup>9</sup>

The rush of world developments changed America's semi-isolationist attitudes in the late 1800's and early 1900's, and with the growth of economic and military power the United States assumed increasing responsibilities in the international arena. Though the end of World War I saw the U.S. Senate vote not to participate in the League of



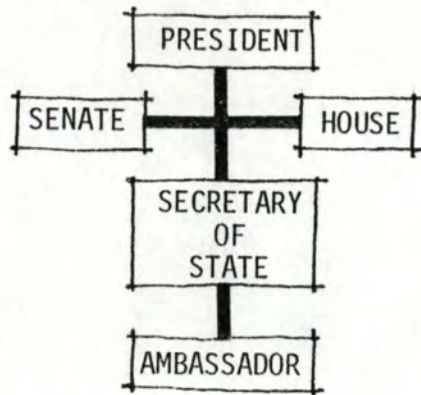


Nations, by the close of World War II this country had emerged as the unquestioned leader of the Western world and played a seminal role in the founding of the United Nations. As American economic, political, and military interests spread around the world, a strong foreign policy establishment grew up to manage them.<sup>10</sup>

FUNCTION: The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates;



and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.<sup>11</sup>



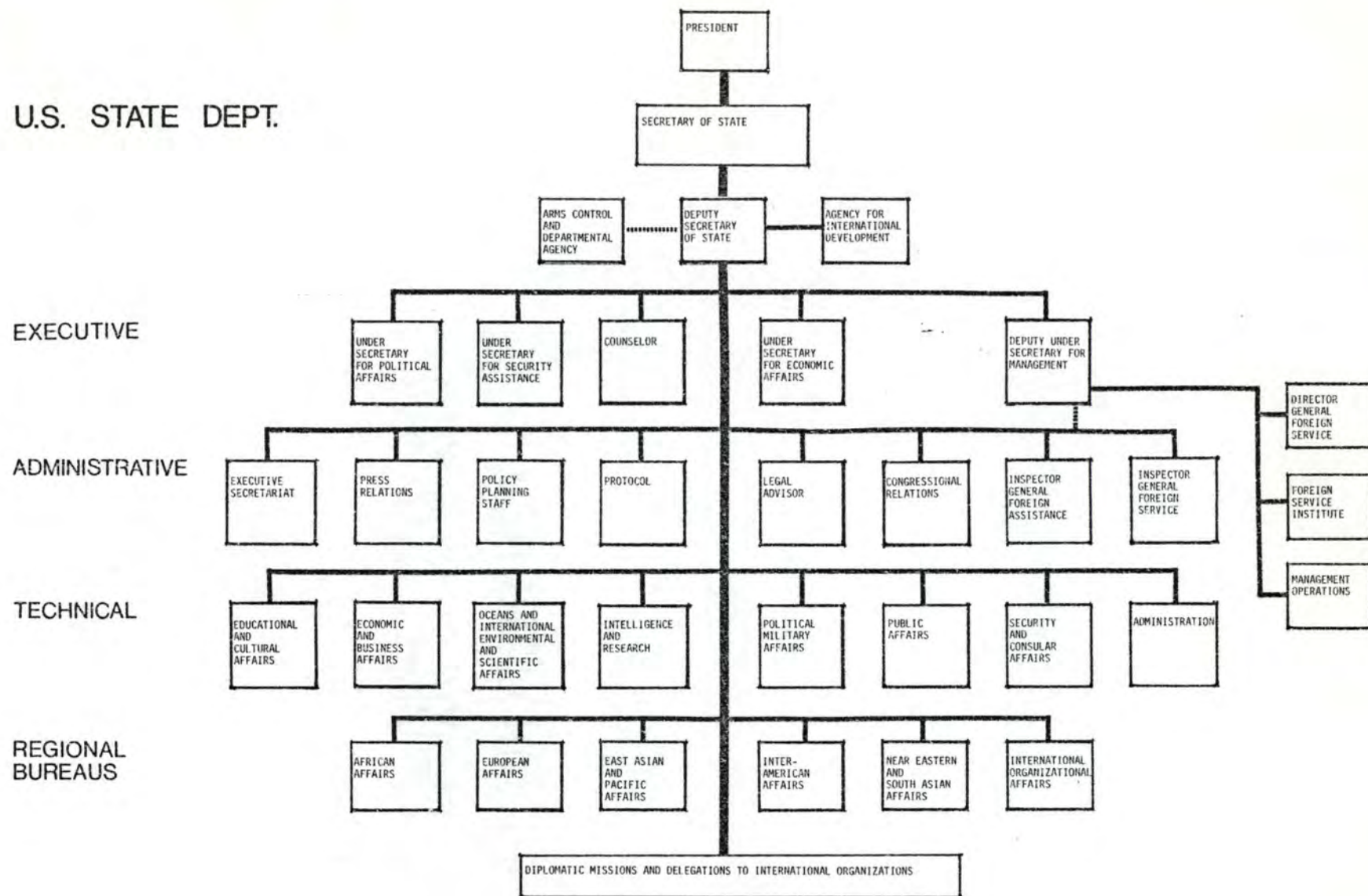
PRESIDENT: Responsible for issuing foreign policy.

CONGRESS: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is responsible for approving appointments to key State Department officials including the Secretary of State and Ambassadors. Senate and Congressional Committees are responsible for review and approval of foreign policy and financial appropriations for all State Department expenditures.

SECRETARY OF STATE: Principal advisor to the President; the Secretary interprets policies into action by the respective agency.

AMBASSADOR: Executes foreign policy and reports on local matters. Reports to President through the Secretary of State.

# U.S. STATE DEPT.





# Foreign Service

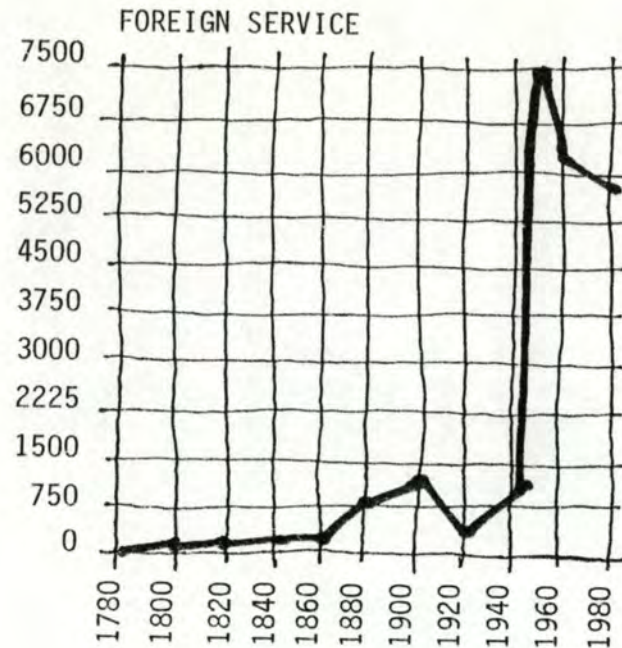
AMBASSADOR (am bas' ə dər) Highest ranking diplomatic official sent by one country to another as its representative.

BACKGROUND: Benjamin Franklin was the first American Ambassador dispatched to France on September 4, 1778. He presented his credentials to King Louis XVI and his home in Passy became the center of American diplomatic activity in Europe. His recruitment of aid and finance for the American Revolution was an invaluable contribution.<sup>14</sup>

Thomas Jefferson became the first Secretary of State and created the Foreign Service which he divided into two branches diplomatic and consular. By 1791 diplomatic missions had been established in five European countries - England, Spain, France, Holland, and Portugal. Ministers concentrated mostly on two important responsibilities; they reported on significant activities in their countries of residence and executed formal diplomatic instructions transmitted to them from the Department of State.<sup>15</sup>

Then America started a long period of isolationism which caused a slow and difficult growth of the foreign service. The title of ambassador was rejected as a royal title. The Secretary of State appointed foreign ministers to head a Legation. At this time, only Ambassadors





of States enjoying royal honors were recognized. Consequently, our ministers were barred from ambassadorial meetings. Rejecting the fancy dress of the royal courts, they wore traditional business suits and were constantly being misconstrued as servants. The most serious problem, however, was the nation's failure to provide sufficient salaries and allowances for members of the Diplomatic Service. The result was the foreclosing of diplomatic service to only independently wealthy, autonomous diplomats remotely located from the national government. This caused a general mistrust by the public of the secret dealings of the foreign diplomats.<sup>16</sup>

The long period of isolationism was broken by World War I. The subsequent rise in importance to foreign affairs led to the Rogers Act. The Rogers Act established a career organization based on competitive examination and merit promotion. It also initiated a foreign service school.<sup>17</sup>

World War II brought a further increase in American involvement overseas. In 1946 the Foreign Service Act was enacted to "improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service",<sup>18</sup> which included improvements in administration, personnel benefits, expertise involvement, and the Foreign Service Institute.<sup>19</sup>

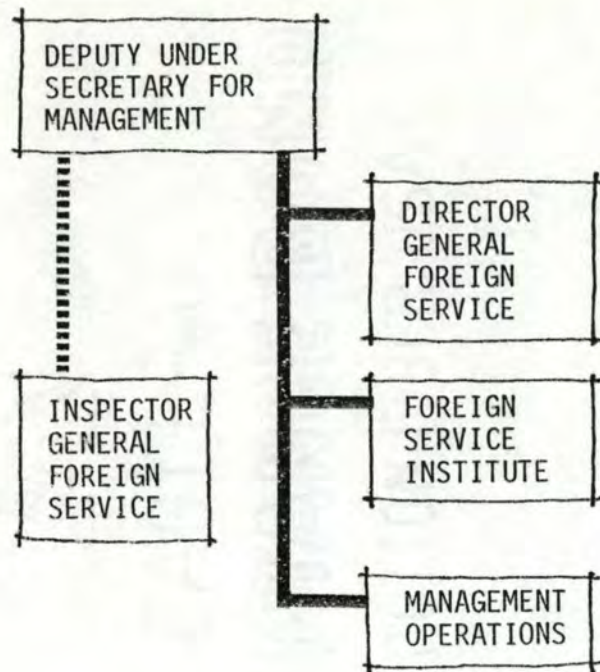


America began to aid developing nations and to promote greater interests abroad. A dramatic increase in foreign service personnel began along with foreign detachments of other governmental organizations. This caused administrative problems over jurisdictional disputes, disorderly management and widespread inefficiency.

President Eisenhower issued a series of executive orders which established the ambassador supervisor for all operations within his country. The chief of mission became the leader of a "country team"<sup>20</sup> that included representatives of all organizations with operational responsibilities, such as the Department of Defense, the U.S. Information Service (the predecessor agency of USICA), the Department of Agriculture, and the Peace Corps. Further improvements occurred in 1966 when President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk arranged for "country directors"<sup>21</sup> in the geographic bureaus, who supported chiefs of mission; they communicated policy guidance and mobilized operational and administrative support for the country team.<sup>22</sup>

Today, the Foreign Service consists of career men and women, expertly trained in the knowledge of scientific, economic, cultural and social issues necessary to support and manage the overseas missions. As Chief of Mission, the Ambassador heads a team of professionals organized





specifically to assure that all available U.S. resources are mobilized and brought to bear on the problems of the host country. The country team is further supported by geographic bureaus to advise and assist on the implementation of foreign policy.<sup>23</sup>

The role of ambassador has also changed. With the advent of telephone, telegraph, shortwave and satellite communications, ambassadors have become more of a spokesman for the State Department. He is no longer the autonomous minister with plenary powers. His chief function is to report about the host country and obey instructions. However, his personality and prestige plays an important part in making the views of his government understood.

**ORGANIZATION:** The Foreign Service is directed by the Deputy Under Secretary for Management. His duties include the control and direction of all budgetary, administrative, and personnel policies of the Department and the Foreign Service. Within the Department of Foreign Service is the Director General of Foreign Service, the Foreign Service Institute and the Management Operations. The Inspector General is an independent department which oversees the Foreign Service Department. The Office provides an independent and systematic assessment of how

effectively foreign policy is being implemented and the interests of the United States are being represented overseas, including a review of all activities and operations under the direction, coordination, and supervision of the chiefs of missions overseas, and conducts inspections and audits of missions and posts overseas.<sup>24</sup>

FUNCTION: The duties of Foreign Service Department include: staffing and managing all overseas missions, implementing foreign policy, supplying raw information for making foreign policy decisions.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS: Well trained foreign service personnel who staff overseas missions are responsible for the effectiveness of American foreign policy.

CAREER PATTERN: A typical career may begin at a university with studies in international law, political science, and economics. An application is made and a series of tests taken. Upon acceptance to the Foreign Service, the officer is assigned to the Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Va. For five months he receives language training and briefings. Next he is assigned to a post for two years as a junior officer in training in which he serves six month periods



in either the economic, political, consular and GSO sections. There is an annual review in which he is promoted according to his merit. Four years assigned to overseas posts, with home leave every two years, followed by two years posted in Washington in the State Department, or perhaps one of the other foreign affairs agencies. At this point, many young officers ask for "hard-language training,"<sup>25</sup> which means 20 months of rigorous language and area studies at an overseas school operated by the Foreign Service Institute. Perhaps six years in overseas posts with home leave every two years. During this phase the officer might be shifted for a tour with another agency - the AID or information missions or the Peace Corps staff - to gain a different perspective.<sup>26</sup> Three years back in Washington on a country desk, and perhaps a year at the War College in Carlisle, Pa.<sup>27</sup>

Overseas again for four years as deputy chief of mission. Back to Washington at a high-level job such as member of the Policy Planning Staff. From this point he may be selected for promotion to career minister, returning to the field as an Ambassador.<sup>28</sup>

**AMBASSADORS:** Ambassadors are either presidential appointees or a Foreign Service officer of high rank recommended by the State Department

and appointed by the President. All presidential appointments must be approved by the Senate Foreign Service Committee.

DIPLOMATIC TITLES: Ambassador, minister, counselor, first (second, third) secretary, and attache. Consular titles are: consul general, consul, and vice consul. Attaches are officers assigned to a post to do a specialized job. Labor and commercial attaches are Foreign Service personnel; agricultural, minerals, military, cultural information, and other attaches usually are not career members of the Foreign Service, but are assigned to an embassy from other U.S. agencies.<sup>29</sup>



**EMBASSY**



# History

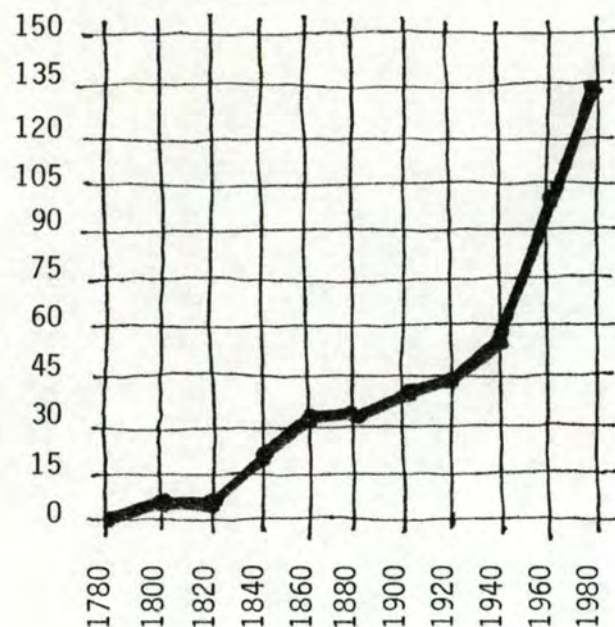
EMBASSY (em' bə sē) - The position, function, office and residence of the Ambassador.

INTRODUCTION: The most important positive contribution of the Italian city-states in the diplomatic field was the establishment of permanent resident missions - in fact this may be regarded as the most important single development in the history of diplomacy. There may have been precursors or suggestions of this in the institution of consuls that the Italians had set up for their colonies in the great cities of the Levant (Constantinople, Alexandria, etc.), or in procurators and banking agents, or in the pope's envoy at the court of Constantinople, but the first resident permanent embassy between independent and sovereign states appears to be, according to Nicolson, that sent by the duke of Milan to Cosimo de' Medici in 1450. Within 15 years, resident embassies spread all over Italy and Europe. The representatives sent could be nobles or commoners.<sup>30</sup>

BACKGROUND: The beginning of American embassies consisted mainly of residences of appointed ambassadors wealthy enough to buy or rent facilities. Only in the major world capitals did the State Department purchase or lease facilities. Of the few embassies that were built



DIPLOMATIC POSTS



they were colonial in nature.

As late as 1940, even after an increased involvement of world affairs by the United States, the majority of embassies were bought or leased structures. The Embassy in London was donated to the United States government. Very few were modern and the remaining vernacular varied as much as the remote towns in which they were located; a 19th century Irish residence in Dublin, a half Dutch-half-native consulate in Java, British colonial in Addis Ababa, and a Spanish villa in Madrid.<sup>31</sup>

POST WAR: World War II brought the most significant extension program of embassy buildings in the history of the United States. In a period of 15 years from 1950 to 1965 over 65 embassies and consulates were built in every part of the world. Prompted by short criticism from abroad by previous embassies, Congress provided FBO with the organizational and financial means to utilize the talents of the best American designers of the time. The list of architects reads like a "greatest hits" list of international architects: John Johansen, Mies Van der Rhoe, Eero Saarinen, Edward Durell Stone, Walter Gropius, John Carl Warnecke, Harry Weese, Luis Sert, Edward Larrabee Barnes and many more. The challenge of providing America with an appropriate image

within the context of a variety of indigenous vernaculars and climates was a true test of the international style.

As a tribute to the strong direction of FBO, the overall architectural intent was consistent and whether it was international or not there were some striking similarities.

The modern style proved to be the vehicle for expressing America's image and technology. The formula used by the successful designs were: formal planning and/or monumental scale to symbolize the dignity of the official function, ties with the traditional architecture of the host country, use of local materials combined with American technology, and climatic adaptations. All of these elements were combined to provide a bold architectural statement that represents the strength of America and is unique in character.



# Image

IMAGE: The search for an appropriate visual expression for an American Embassy derives from the diplomatic role of America in an international society. Like the clothing of an ambassador, the development of aesthetic guidelines for embassies should suit the characteristics of the individual, the representative nature of his office, and the philosophy of his government.

When America was in its early stages, diplomacy was an inherited expression of the royal courts of Europe. Searching for our own diplomatic methods, we adopted a style which was more appropriate to a young republic that had repudiated monarchical tyranny. Representatives of the United States wore unpretentious clothing and adopted simple manners, a departure from the ostentatious practice of European courts. Thomas Jefferson, the most hospitable of men, was particularly opposed to undue ceremony and rigid protocol. He refused to recognize formal social distinctions at dinners held in the White House during his Presidency, especially the order of precedence - seating by rank. This practice greatly annoyed the foreign diplomatic corps.<sup>32</sup>

While dress codes were made for consulars, the underlying importance of individual character was developing. It was originally manifested in the personality of Benjamin Franklin who was seen by French

aristocrats and intellectuals as the enlightenment personified. As for image, Franklin wore the "simple costume of an American agriculturalist" while fashionable ladies adopted the "coiffure a la Franklin" in imitation of the fur cap which he wore instead of a wig. Franklin's popularity due to style and substance paved the way for French support in the Revolutionary War and Americas independence.<sup>33</sup>

The question of what should an ambassador wear in the court of King Louis the XVI becomes synonymous with what should an embassy look like in a foreign country. The court represents the country's physical and cultural environment, and the ambassador's clothes symbolises the image projected by the embassy. Unpretentiousness is a clear rejection of pompous monumentality and individual character is a response to the local scene.

Peitro Belluschi, former dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at MIT makes the following points: "To the sensitive and imaginative designer [the building] will be an invitation to give serious study to local conditions of climate and site, to understand and sympathize with local customs and people, and to grasp the historical meaning of the particular environment in which the new building must be set. He will do so with a free mind without being dictated to by obsolete or sterile



formulae or cliches, be they old or new; he will avoid being either bizarre or fashionable, yet he will not fear using new techniques or new materials, should these constitute real advances in architectural thinking.

"It is hoped that the selected architects will think of style not in its narrower meaning, but as a quality to be imparted to the building, a quality reflecting deep understanding of conditions and people. His directness and freshness of approach will thus have a distinguishable American flavor."<sup>34</sup>

The ability to understand and adopt to the physical and cultural environment of a host country is a complement to the high cultural and technological achievements of America. The fundamental understanding of people and their cultures throughout the world is consistent with our democratic principles.

The embassies of Eero Saarinen in London and Edward Stone in New Delhi are two contrasting examples of successfully adapting to the cultural context of a country. The New Delhi embassy was well received by the people of India. A cartoon labelling it the "New Delhi Taj Mahal" revealed its most important asset, a tie with the past.

Saarinen's success was much more controversial. Critics principally complained of the Georgian style "jazzed up"<sup>35</sup> by the rhythmical fenestration, gilded aluminum sheathing, and the "Xenophobic"<sup>36</sup> eagle perched on top of the facade. Peter Smithson led the advocates for a more "American" building. Labelling the U.S. embassies in London and the Hague imperialistic "monuments",<sup>37</sup> he wanted a more revolutionary building. "Revolutionary in a responsible way - which I suppose describes the role we would like to see America playing in order to fulfill its own dream."<sup>38</sup> Nevertheless, the post World War II embassies, although responsive to local conditions, were unequivocal declarations of America's technology and values. In conception and execution, these buildings gave expression to a widely held and for the most part accurate view of America's expanded role in world affairs.

Unfortunately, the expansion of American technology in developing nations precipitated violent reactions to Western nations. Because of recent violence against U.S. embassies in Teheran, Islamabad, and Tripoli, and because they have become the focus of terrorists seeking political gain, the need for less provocative metaphors for wealth and power is urgent. Certainly, the other patronizing extreme would be equally inappropriate. Nothing would be more self defeating than to



build something primitive in a developing country, particularly a country like Saudi Arabia, which imports a majority of its technology from America. The importance of recognizing the indigenous cultural identity of the host country, by taking cues from its surroundings and working hard at being a good neighbor has become paramount.

Below are quotes<sup>39</sup> concerning the architectural image the new embassy should portray:

- . "Every thing has to function efficiently."
- . "Speak softly and carry a big stick-- architecturally."
- . "We want to impress the Saudis with quality design."
- . "The Saudis appreciate the subtleties of architecture."
- . "It should have a feeling of permanency."

The above came from embassy staff.

. "We want to impress both the Saudis and our people. It should convey solidity, strength, and power ... in a quiet way."

James A. Placke, DCM

. "The embassy should look American ... impress, not intimidate."

Scott Witmer

. "The embassy should be magnificent."

Saudi official

. "To a certain degree, the embassy should be both American and Saudi. Make sure he knows he's in Riyadh."

Dr. Mohamed Al Alsheikh

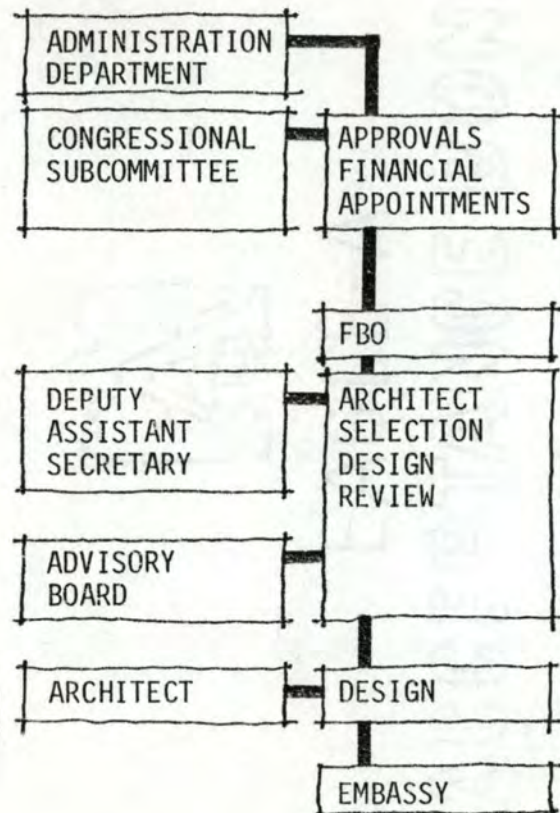
"If you give them something like the Pennzoil Towers, they would resent it. Give them something with an Arabic theme -- gardens and fountains. I should add: the American Embassy in Jordan is terrible, an international hotel with barbed wire."

A Jordanian (PLO) living in Houston



# FBO

## FOREIGN BUILDINGS ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION: The office of Foreign Building Operations (FBO) is under the direction of the Administration Department. FBO is under the directorship of the Deputy Assistant Secretary. The Secretary was originally a former foreign service officer appointed for a set term. An upgrading to active career diplomats while on Washington duty was occasionally replaced by notable members of the architectural profession. Pietro Belluschi and the former AIA Chairman, William Slayton have provided invaluable contributions to the FBO programs.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary is advised on all matters of architect selection and design by an architectural advisory panel; a three member panel of architects which convenes regularly. Appointment to the panel is for a three-year term, but because of staggered starts, one vacancy is created and filled each year. Current members are Don Emmons, O'Neil Ford, and Hugh Stubbins.

The Congressional Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations is responsible for the appropriation of all foreign buildings expenditures and the approval of the appointments of the Deputy Assistant Secretary and the advisory panel.

FUNCTION: Foreign Buildings Operations is responsible for assessing and updating existing embassies and for the design and construction of new embassies.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS: The advisory panel assesses the upcoming projects and selects a list of architects whose capabilities are appropriate for each project.

Once selected the architect visits the site. At this time a project architect at FBO is assigned to coordinate and guide the architect through the project. He reviews the FBO program with the current post and assesses the site conditions.

The architect begins a preliminary proposal which is reviewed by the Advisory Board. The proposal is either accepted or rejected with or without recommendations. Assuming the proposal is accepted, the architect begins the design development stage which again is reviewed by the Board.

With the thorough completion of design development drawings, the architect again visits the site to assure the accuracy and completeness of his proposal. He then begins working drawings. Upon completion of working drawings, FBO construction personnel puts the project out for international bid and supervises construction.



# Case Studies

## CASE STUDIES

CENTRAL COURT THEME: Variations on the central courtyard theme were developed for embassies in Athens, Accra, Bagdad and Delhi. The successful features of the theme includes a proper spacial sequence from exterior to interior, central focus of interior activities, climatic adaptability, provision of daylight to interior offices, and functional flexibility.

# New Delhi

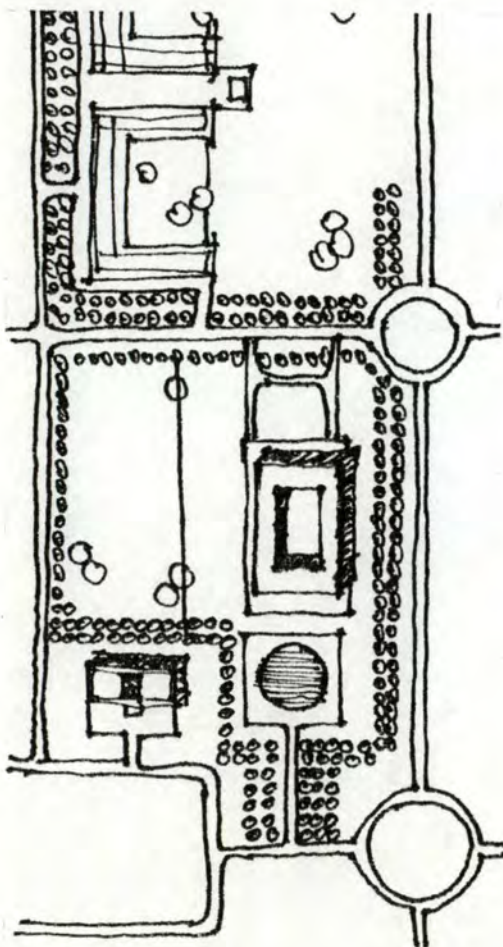
U.S. EMBASSY  
New Delhi, India - 1959  
Edward Durell Stone

Program: Embassy  
Office Space  
Auditorium  
Support Facilities

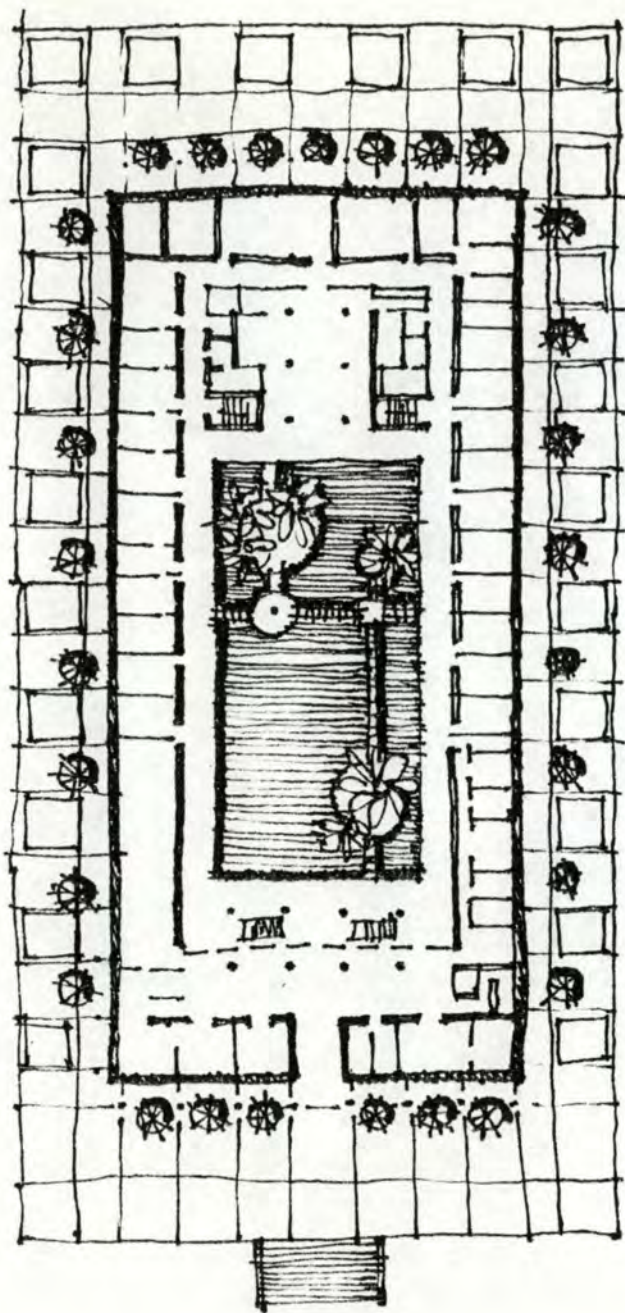
CONTEXT: The embassy is located on a large estate with related buildings sparsely distributed. The site is flat and bordered by palm trees. The embassy is surrounded by low, expanse of green lawn and sitting up on a platform, it overlooks a large round reflecting pool.

IMAGE: The image is a cross between the Taj Mahal and a Greek temple which symbolically may be the meeting of east and west. The white concrete finish is common in India and this seems to add to the monumental scale of the exterior. The boldness of the exterior is contrasted with the large but delicately lit and handsomely landscaped interior. This strong architectural statement expresses the rising power of America while the spacial character and ornamentation is in compliance with traditional Indian architecture.

DESIGN RESPONSE: A white pristine box (offices) surrounded on the exterior with white decorative concrete block raised on a platform







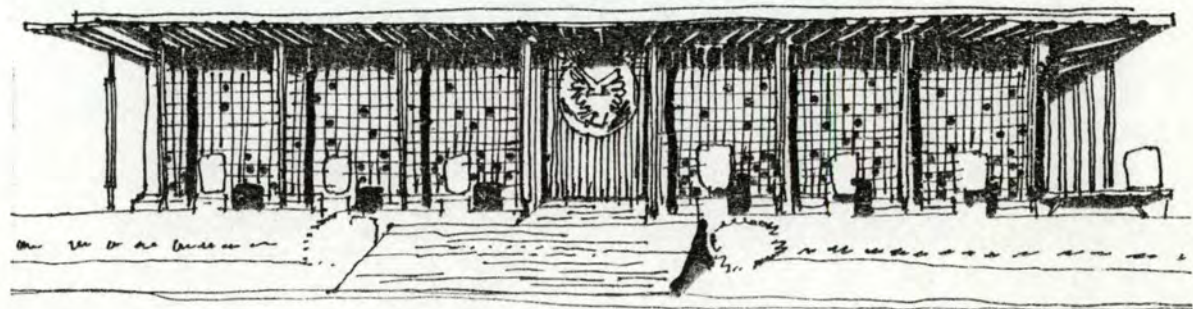
(support facilities) and fronted by a large reflecting pond. An overhanging canopy is supported on the exterior by a colonade of finned tubular columns. A monumental stair connects the ground to the building platform. A State Department seal signifies the entry which leads into the interior court space. Two stories of offices accessed by a single loaded corridor surround a water garden. The interior court provides a focus for interior activities. The roof of the garden is shaded with an aluminum grille. The water garden has a pool with islands of local vegetation.<sup>40</sup>

CLIMATE: (Tropical zone, hot, humid) The large overhang and exterior screen wall provides shade from the strong tropical sun. Although the building is not adapted for prevailing winds, the interior court sustains its own micro-environment aided by a pierced sunscreen covering and the evaporative cooling effect from the pool and vegetation. The central courtyard theme is not climatically appropriate for hot humid climates, but rather for hot arid climates where evaporation is not hindered by high humidity. Ideally, buildings in hot humid climates are raised up on columns to catch prevailing winds and allow them to flow over and under the building.



ANALYSIS: The strength and boldness of this architectural statement is distinctly American. The spacial character and ornamentation was within the context of indigenous Indian architecture as well as reminiscent of its past. Because of the appropriateness of these architectural images, the embassy was well received by the Indian government and widely acclaimed in America. Unfortunately, Stone undermined the original intent by continuing to use the same aesthetics for every building he designed afterwards. Meanwhile others continued to use the atrium scheme but developed an appropriate indigenous character, used local materials and made climatic adaptations unique only to the respective country.

The embassy also has a circulation problem since one must leave an air-conditioned office into an airconditioned corridor and circumvent the entire courtyard to get to an office on the other side. Single loaded corridors are inefficient and uneconomical.





# Athens

U.S. EMBASSY

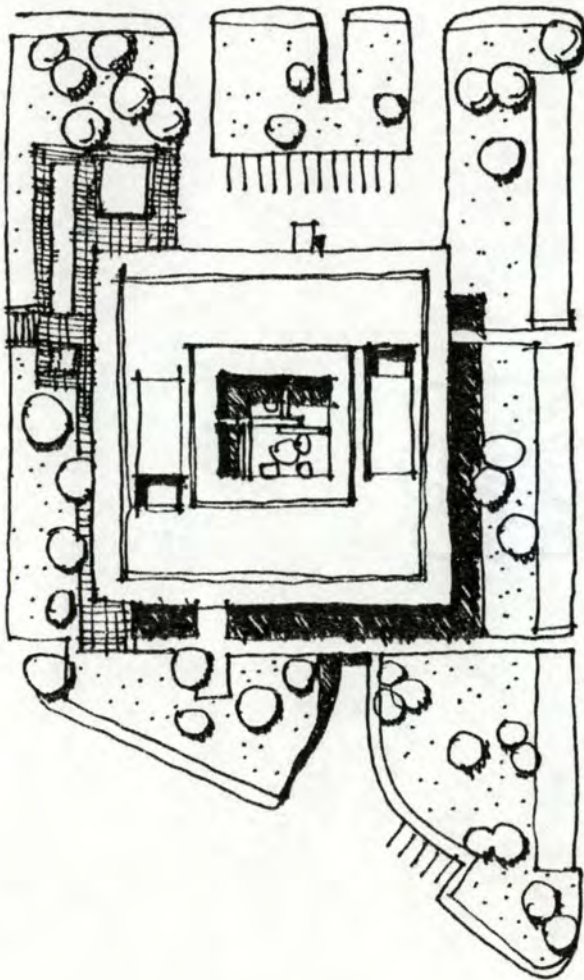
Athens, Greece - 1961

Walter Gropius, The Architect's Collaborative (TAC)

PROGRAM: Embassy

Office Spaces

Support Facilities



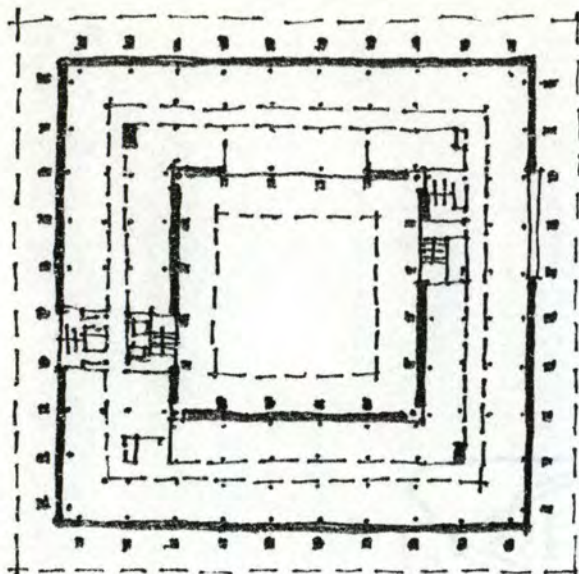
DESIGN RESPONSE: Fronting a busy street, the Embassy office space is set up on a submerged platform of support facilities. The exterior is surrounded by a freestanding colonnade. The columns support reinforced concrete roof beams from which the upper offices are suspended. Ground floor functions float freely underneath the offices.<sup>41</sup>

FUNCTION: The offices surrounding an interior court are served by a double loaded corridor and two service cores at opposing corners.

CLIMATE: (Temperate zone, hot, dry) The intense sunlight accounts for the exterior architectural development. Wide overhangs along the perimeter and interior court protect the walls from direct sun. A continuous slot allows accumulated hot air to escape from under the overhangs. The roof itself is built in two layers to allow free air circulation between the roof and the building.

IMAGE: The exterior colonnade is reminiscent of Greek temples. The

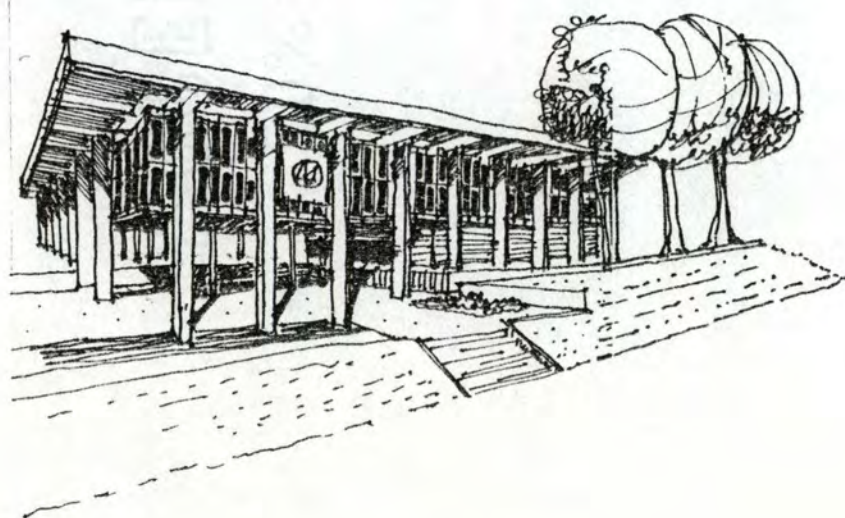




off-axis approach and entry under the offices helps tone down the monumental scale of the exterior. Marble cladding provides a local color.

ANALYSIS: Compared to New Delhi, there is a greater structural rationalism, a more refined use of materials, a more functional space use, and more thorough climatic adaptations.

The embassy does have a shortcoming in local identity; perhaps because of the affinity America has for classical Greece and the clean abstract detailing of the international style. This embassy could easily serve as a corporate headquarters in south Florida.





# Accra

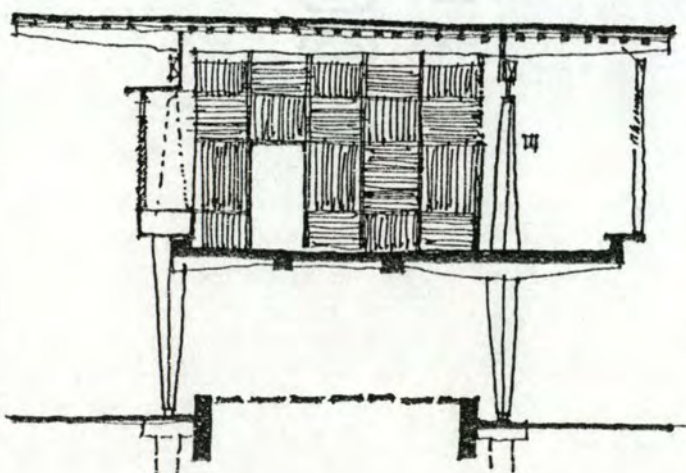
U.S. EMBASSY  
Accra, Ghana - 1958  
Harry Weese

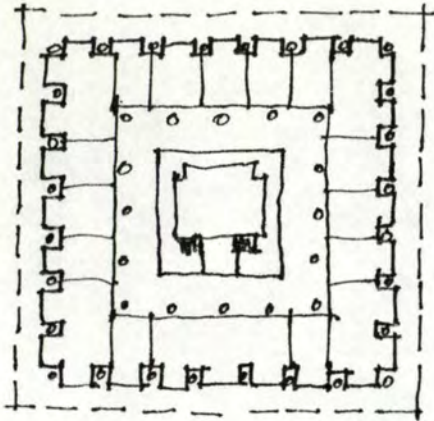
PROGRAM: Embassy  
Office Spaces

DESIGN REPOSE: A ring of one room deep office space is raised up one level by a concrete platform and surrounds a reflecting pool in the center. A grand stairway connects the ground floor with a corridor gallery that faces the reflecting pool. Except for the concrete platform and tapered columns, the remainder of the building is mahogany.<sup>42</sup>

CLIMATE: (Tropical zone, hot and humid) The parasol roof shades the louvered wood jalousies which infill between columns. Raising the building allows prevailing winds to flow through the double roof, through the louvered walls in the offices, and under the concrete platform. The use of wood reduces the thermal mass of the building allowing a quicker cool off time. The reflecting pool adds to the cooling effect of the micro-environment.<sup>43</sup>

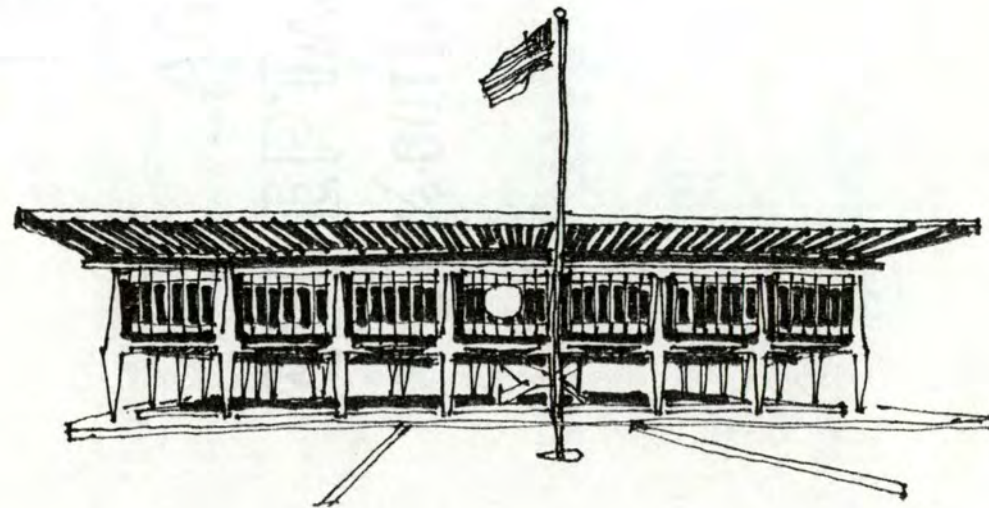
IMAGE: Victorian-era houses with shaded verandas raised on platforms and a chieftan's palace with strange buttresses recalling Africa's towering anthills and its native spears were the indigenous architecture





that inspired Weese. The shaded verandas influenced the mahogany roof structure and jalousied walls. The tapered columns recalls the chieftan's buttressing. Yet the entire building has a structural expression and rationale which is uniquely American. The formal plan, entrance and stair helps to represent the nature of the offices within.

ANALYSIS: This embassy was very successful in synthesising the local vernacular into a dignified character. Moreover, it was done in a way favorable to the climate. Materials and style are African; planning and technology are American.





# Bagdad

U.S. EMBASSY  
Bagdad, Iraq - 1962  
Louis Sert, Jackson and Ghourley

PROGRAM: Embassy  
Residence

CLIMATE: Hot arid temperature zone

COMMENTS: Although another embassy with a central courtyard, the principal contributions of this building is the shading techniques which are utilized to reduce heat gain and add character. The building steps out at each floor providing shading for the recessed lower floor. The two lower floors have diagonal-patterned ceramic screens. The upper top floor has ceramic glazed louvres. The double roof consists of a folded plate topped with open joint precast planks. A minor problem is the reflecting pool which does just that; it reflects glare into the shaded facade.

The residence has a unique shading feature. A hyperbolic paraboloid parasol forms a reflecting sun shade over a roof patio. In hot arid countries with large diurnal changes in temperatures these areas become attractive because of the cool night breezes.<sup>44</sup>



# Tabriz

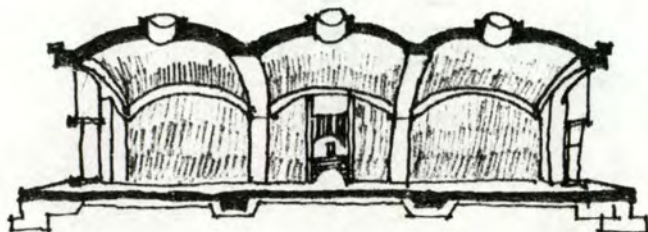
CONSUL RESIDENCE AND STAFF HOUSING  
Tabriz, Iran - 1967  
Edward Larabee Barnes

PROGRAM: Consulate Offices  
Consul General Residence

CLIMATE: (Temperate zone, arid)

Tabriz was built at the end of the post World War II embassy program. It marks a turning point of modern architecture through the recognition of tradition in the form of primitive means of construction and indigenous architecture.

TECHNOLOGY: Although this has been done previously for effect, Barnes had a practical reason. "In backward countries, the architect who employs advanced techniques imported from industrialized countries may be forcing the impractical. Where labor is cheap, the work of human hands becomes a part of a matrix of an architecture reserved for special locations. In northern Iran, where there is still a strong use of brick vault construction, it seemed to me that the natural idiom for architecture would be just that - brick."<sup>45</sup> The age-old structural shapes of the ribbon arches, barrel vaults, domes and buttresses were refined with contemporary engineering. Earthquake loading was solved by keeping to one story and adding a poured concrete beam around the



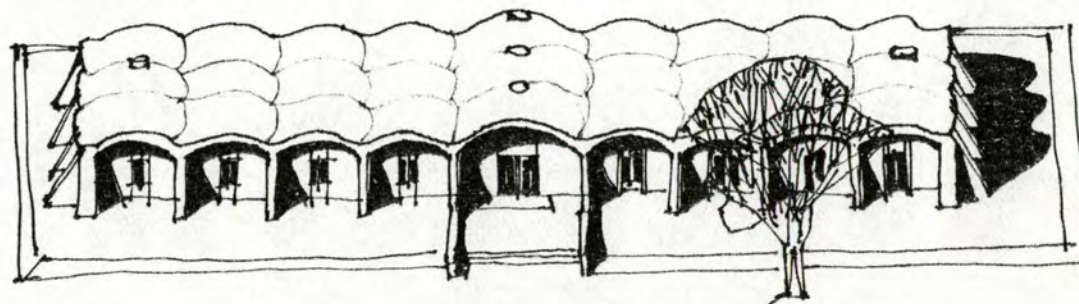


periphery to bind it together.<sup>46</sup>

VERNACULAR: The red-brown mud brick villages indigenous to Tabriz were recalled in scale, construction technique and the flowing of curvilinear shapes.

IMAGE: The dignity and strength of the building comes from the formal organization of the plan, the refinement of the structural shapes into a sophisticated abstract sculpture, and the white stucco finish.

ANALYSIS: The Tabriz consulate is a low-key dignified statement. Unity is achieved through the use of a single material, adherence to and repetition of a single strong design idea. Iranian in scale and construction technique, diplomatic in formality, American in strength and technology, the consulate provides the unique character necessary for a successful embassy.



CONCLUSION: Today, embassies have become increasingly complex reflecting the sophisticated advancement of America and its relations with foreign countries. Recent violence against embassies has also brought an increase in security measures and also a need for a lower profile. The premise for the post war embassies is valid today. However, further refinements in execution are being made. The boldness of the architectural statements must be softened with understanding. Abstractions must be refined with a more particular vernacular. Modern technology should be combined with indigenous construction and passive energy techniques.



**SETTING**

# Saudi Arabia

## SAUDI ARABIA

Kingdom (king dām) a country having a king or queen.

Modern Saudi Arabia is the result of the persistent efforts over seven generations of the house of Ibn Saud to create a unified Islamic state of the Arabian peninsula. It is an independent monarchy under the predominant influence of the Sunnite Wahhabi Sect of Islam.

In the 18th century, a religious movement lead by Al Sheikh Muhammed Abdul Wahhab, strove to restore the purity of Islam. Their main protector was the strong family of Ibn Saud, rulers of the Oasis of Diriyah in Najd, near Riyadh. The movement gained widespread success but was defeated early in the 19th century by the agent of the Ottoman Sultan. At the end of that century, the house of Ibn Saud was compelled into exile to Kuwait when Riyadh was taken by the Al Rashid family of Hail. In 1902 the youthful Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud with 40 warriors captured Al Musmmak, the Al Rashid fortress at Riyadh. This victory began the pattern of consolidation that achieved the Ibn Saud goal of a unified Islamic state.<sup>47</sup>

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded by King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1881-1953), who gave the nation its present name in 1932.



EMBLEM: The emblem adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a pair of swords crossed and surmounted by a palm tree. This symbolizes that Prosperity can only be had through Justice.





FLAG: Instituted by King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud in 1926, the flag bears the Creed, "There is no god but God; Mohammed is the Messenger of God," and a sword, in white on green.

GOVERNMENT: Saudi Arabia is a monarchy and a theocracy. The head of the House of Saud, which is the ruling dynasty, is both king, malik, and religious leader imam. According to the only constitutional measure enacted in Saudi Arabia, a decree promulgated in 1926, the basis of the state is the shari'a, the law of Islam. In Saudi Arabia the Shari'a is interpreted according to the Hanbali rite, the most stringent of the four Sunnite schools of law.<sup>48</sup>

All decrees issue from the king, who acts with the advice of a consultative council and the ulama, the body of religious dignitaries who interpret the shari'a. The consultative council is made up of members of the royal family, the ulama, sheikhs of important tribes, and others whose advice the king values. There is also a council of ministers based on the European model. The more important ministries are usually headed by a member of the royal family, and the king himself is prime minister of foreign affairs.<sup>49</sup>

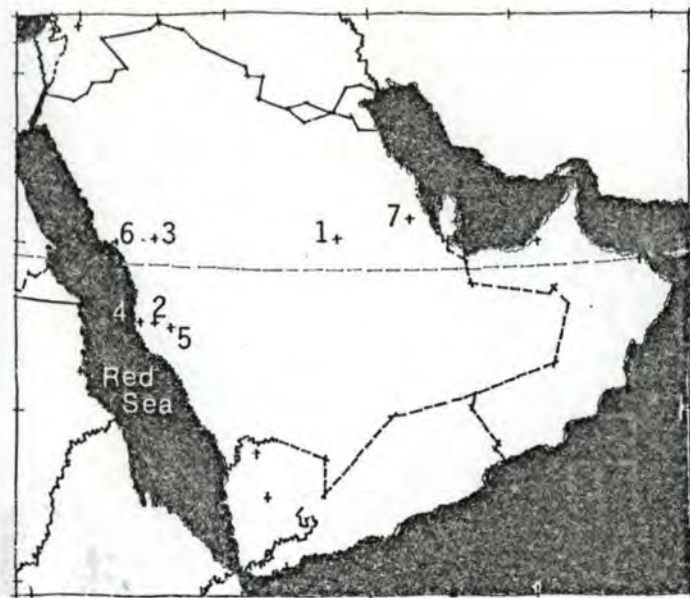
ROYAL SUCCESSION: H.M. King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1932-1953); H.M. King Saud Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1953-1964); H.M. King Faisal Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1964-1975); H.M. King Khalid Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1975-present) and H.R.H. Crown Prince Fahd Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud (1975-present).

ECONOMY: Saudi Arabia is a shining example of a developing country whose advancement into the industrial world has been accelerated by its bountiful natural resource, oil. Before the discovery of oil, the major income came from the Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

In 1938, oil was discovered. By 1970, Saudi Arabia was the largest oil exported in the world. In 1973, the Kingdom earned \$5 billion of income from oil. In 1976, the amount soared to \$39 billion. Saudi Arabia is the world's leading oil producer and exporter. Oil accounts for over 99 percent of the country's exports by value and is the main source of foreign exchange. Approximately 88 percent of the government revenues comes from oil company royalties and taxes. Government policy aims at diversifying the source of national income and reducing the heavy dependency on oil for national prosperity and government revenue. Proven reserves are estimated at over 173 billion barrels - one quarter of the proven world reserves.

During the first Five Years Development Plan (1971-1975) the annual growth rate was an impressive ten percent per annum. The second Five Year Plan allocated \$140 billion for development and requires the importation of a half million workers. The Kingdom's economic and social transformation is simply unparalleled.





**GEOGRAPHY:** The Arabian peninsula is thought to be a detached fragment of an even larger continental mass which included Africa. Large rifts developed because of thermal currents in the lower mantle of the earth, forcing apart surface masses or "plates". The Arabian plate is held to have drifted northwards, impelled by the opening of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and by subsequent spreading of the sea floors - a movement that may well be continuing. As it moved, the Arabian plate tilted, with the western side upraised and the eastern side lowered.<sup>50</sup>

**CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON ARCHITECTURE:** "The Arab appreciates those who respect his traditions and his manners. He befriends easily those who understand his way of life." Saudi Arabians have a strong culture deeply rooted in history, religion and tribal customs. Presently, Saudi Arabia is undergoing an unprecedented technological development aided by western nations with the U.S. playing a leading role. Western technology and planning which is implementing the development has created problems of adjustment to a more modernized society as well as a conflict of cultural values. To avoid alienation caused by "westernization", it must be shown that modernization can promote and be sensitive to the customs and beliefs of Saudi Arabians. This is

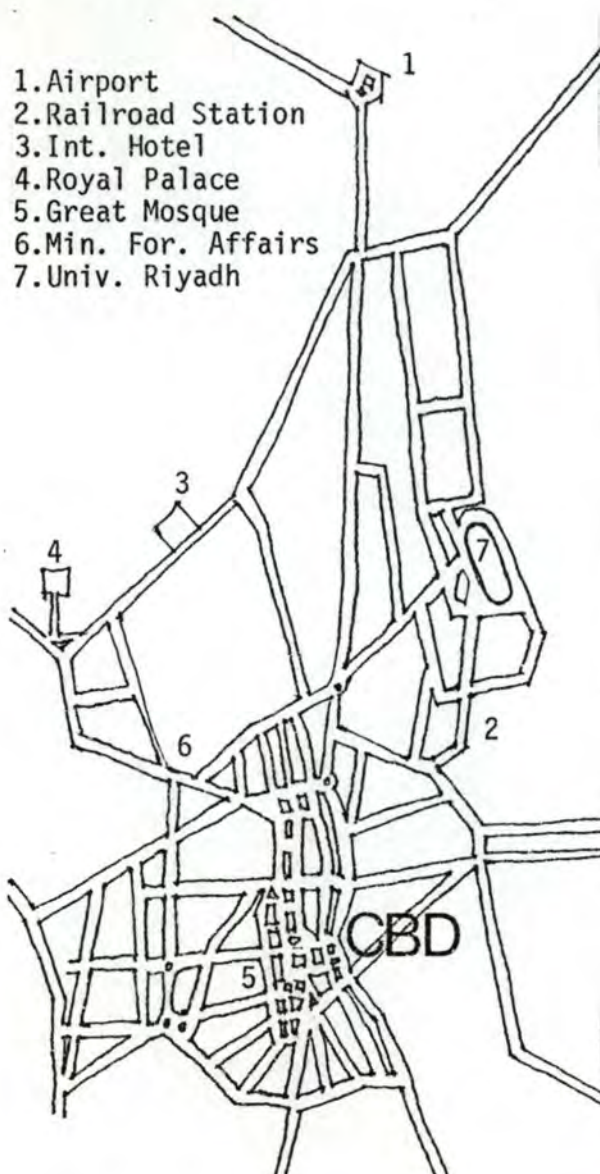
1. Riyadh
2. Mecca
3. Medina
4. Jeddah
5. T'aif
6. Yanbu
7. Dhahran

particularly true for the United States Embassy.

How does this affect the building form? Avoid using forms or styles alien to the local vernacular. Be careful not to copy old forms "that look like slums". Emulate the reason behind vernacular forms and spaces, such as updating the Mushrabiyya (wood screens) to serve functional (the need to condition the excessive bright sky) and aesthetic (the need for ornamentation) purposes. Use proven traditional Arabic forms such as the wall, the arch, the colonade, and the court. The traditional scale provides a framework for proportioning of ornamentation which should be used judiciously. Create a sense of entry in the Arabic "Bab" tradition.<sup>51</sup> Understand that because of the bareness and blandness of the desert that the buildings make the landscape. Light, shadow and texture are important elements.



# Riyadh



## RIYADH

Capital (Kap' it əl) the city or town that is the official seat of government in a country, state.

A modern capital city is visibly being created - almost daily - on the Najd plateau. The original reason for settlement in the area - a series of fertile gardens from which the city gets its name - is being translated into modern form with extensive plantings along the broad new streets. The many buildings of the ministries and their agencies are located along the major thoroughfares, many in sleek examples of bold new architecture. What was a bare plot of land yesterday, is today a huge construction site and tomorrow will be another glistening commercial or government building. The prevailing atmosphere is the city's role as the seat of government and of the Kingdom's rapidly emerging role as a world power. Phenomenal change has occurred in the city over the last twenty years. It was then a cluster of monochromatic plastered mud-brick buildings - mosques, suqs (markets), houses - and date palm oases clustered around the fabled Al Musmak fortress and the Qasr (fortified palace) Murabba of the nation's founder, the late Al Malik (king) Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud. Part of the



Qasr Murabba has just been restored to its former grandeur and Al Musmak, just off ancient Shara (street) Tumairi is due to be refurbished. The nearby group of suqs, especially the Mokabra Suq, offers the visitor a sense of the traditional Arabian market with its bustling activity and exotic spices.

The Council of Ministers and the Ministerial offices - where decisions are made in the government - make the capital city critically important to the businessman. Visitors as well as Saudis seem to thrive on the latest news of the attitude of the Government due to its immediate impact on both the national and international scenes.

The city is located in the central Najh highland region, which is the high plateau in the heart of the Arabian peninsula; 130 km North of the Tropic of Cancer. Temperatures range year around 14°-35°C (59°-96°F). Air conditioning is essential and frequent swims and midafternoon naps are highly recommended. Winters are generally mild and cool at night.<sup>52</sup>

GEOGRAPHY: East of the West Coast mountains altitude gradually declines but then occurs a whole succession of younger, sedimentary rocks - sandstones, limestones and marls. The harder series stand out as scarps or isolated ridges, with lower, flatter valleys formed in the less



resistant strata between. The most imposing of these scarps is the Jabal Tuwaqy, a limestone ridge that attains 3,200 feet and extends in a sinuous curve north-west and south-west of Riyadh, which lies in a gap breaking through the Jabal. Gradually, altitude diminishes eastwards, until one of the last of these scarps occurs near Hofuf, after which the surface drops to form the low-lying coastal plain of Hasa.<sup>53</sup>

WATER RESOURCES: There are no free flowing, permanent rivers in Saudi Arabia. The nation's water supply depends on rainfall and ground water. Distribution of water varies widely. Except for the western and central regions, ground water resources are sufficient enough to encourage further agricultural development.

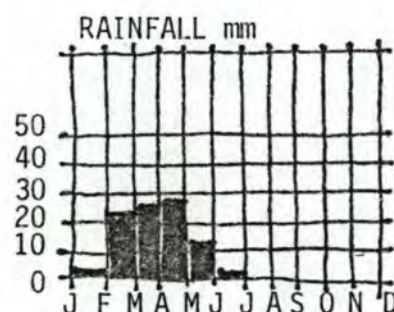
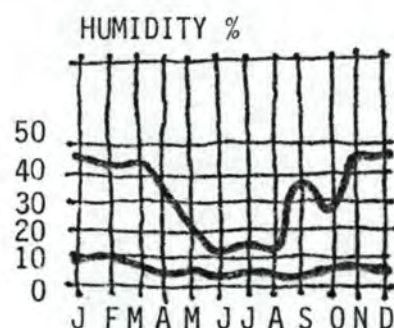
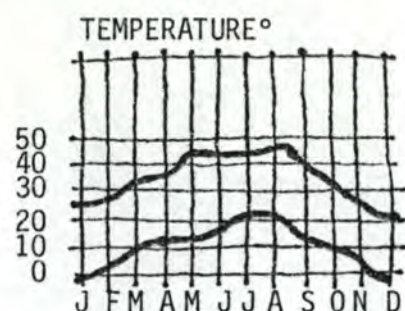
Water is by far the most precious resource in the Kingdom. Without its presence the desert is a harsh, desolate place, but where it is found in adequate amounts and in the right quality the desert blooms, and agriculture and animal husbandry are possible. Water is the main constraint on the nation's development. When Aramco, drilling for oil near Riyadh several years ago, found not oil but several huge aquifers of fossil water, the discovery was greeted with the same satisfaction

that would greet the discovery of a major oil field.

Usable water resources are divided into four classes: confined aquifers, free-flowing aquifers, springs, and valleys (wadis). Confined aquifers store water under pressure; when a bore hole strikes the water, it will rise freely in the bore hole, depending on the pressure in the aquifer. Their depth varies between 250 and 8,000 feet. Free-flowing aquifers contain water without pressure; pumping is required to bring the water to the surface. Their depth rarely exceeds 150 feet. Sources of water flowing above ground in channels but originating below ground are called springs. The flow rate of springs varies from a few gallons to 27,000 gallons per minute. Wadis are water courses that fill up with runoff during the rainy season. The water subsides very quickly because there is no vegetation along the wadis that can absorb it and hold it back. In some areas dams have been built to catch the runoff for use in agricultural irrigation and for drinking water.<sup>54</sup>

CLIMATE: Saudi Arabia's climate is controlled by the subtropical high-pressure system. In the interior sections summer is hot and dry, and winter is relatively cool. Despite the Kingdom's geographical location, variations between summer and winter temperatures are significant.





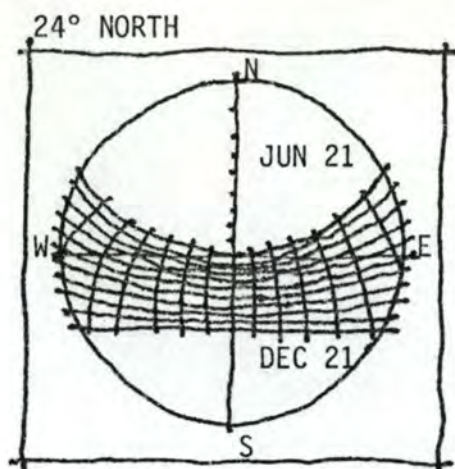
In the Nejd, the Quaseem, and other interior sections summer temperatures average about 100°F, but daily temperature variations are quite large. In the Riyadh area temperatures over 130°F are quite common during July and August; in the winter temperatures rarely fall below 32°F, but wind and low humidity often combine to produce bone-chilling weather conditions during January and February; spring and fall are very pleasant, with daily highs in the 80's and 90's and very low humidity.

Except for the southwestern coastal region, rainfall is scarce. The number of rainy days varies considerably and has no significant pattern. In 1972 the capital city, Riyadh, had a total of 36 rainy days, of which 11 occurred in April and seven each in January and March. There was no rain from June through October, and the total rainfall amounted to 0.91 inches for the year.

Sandstorms (shammals) occur frequently during late spring and early summer, reaching their peak in June, when it is not uncommon to have 23 out of 30 days with blowing dust and strong northwesterly winds. Prevailing and storm winds come from the north west.<sup>55</sup>

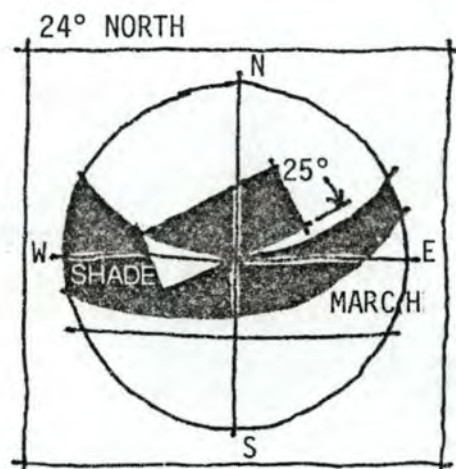
#### CLIMATIC ANALYSIS:

SUN: The sun generates heat directly through shortwave radiation and



indirectly through longwave radiation from heated surfaces.

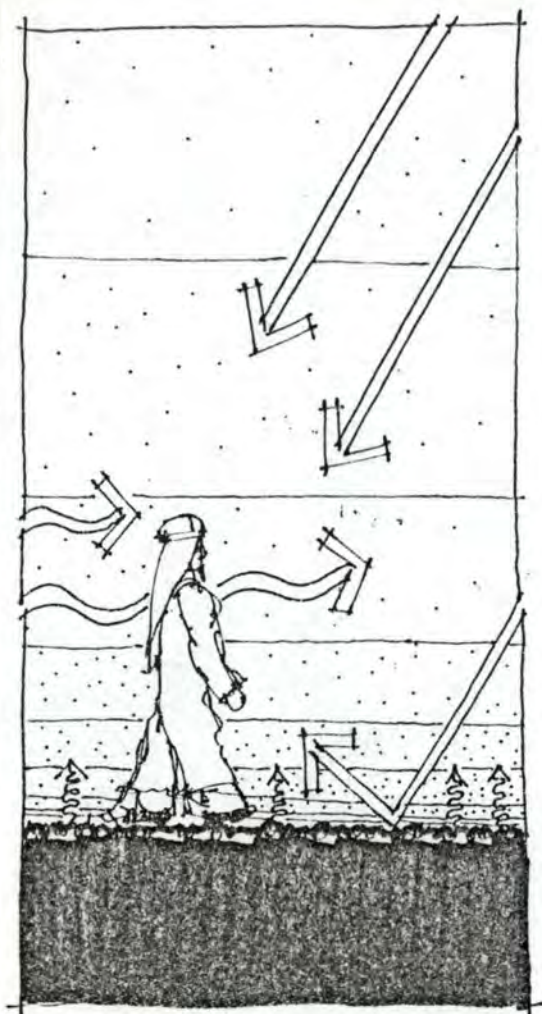
**SKY:** In the day, excessive brightness combined with dust creates a major glare problem. At night, longwave radiation is absorbed by the dark sky which contributes to the 10°-20° drop in temperature. In the summer this is a boon. In the winter sporadic frost and -7°C temperatures are possible.



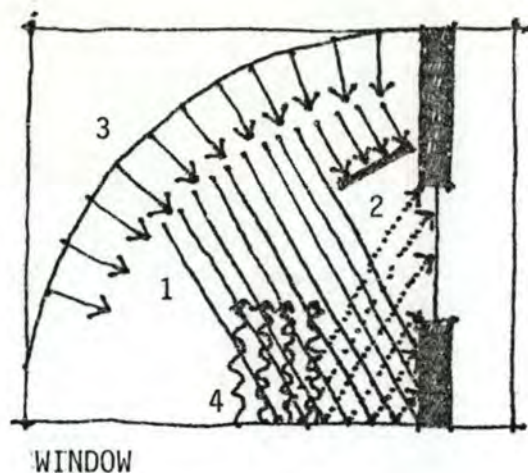
**WIND:** The wind distributes the heat and the cold through convection. When humidity is low, the wind can generate evaporative cooling from water or vegetation. Prevailing winds are consistent and are particularly prevalent at night. Wind storms, shimmals, are a nuisance and windblown sand can be damaging to anything in its path (people, buildings, and plants).

**COLD AIR LAKES:** In the evening the earth's surface cools at a faster rate than the free atmosphere. This creates an inversion effect with colder air lying next to the ground at the top of gradients than at the same altitude in the atmosphere over the valley floor. Consequently, cold air sinks to lower lying areas and forms lakes or pools of cold air.





**HUMAN COMFORT:** Riyadh has a hostile environment. The most significant irritants are the intense heat, dust and glare. Temperatures in the shade frequently exceed  $115^{\circ}$ . There is intense direct solar radiation with little natural shade. Hard surfaces radiate heat and glare. The lack of rain, less than 5 inches per year, makes dust a significant problem. Dust storms (shimmals) periodically limit visibility. Particle-polluted air causes discomfort and irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Everything wears a coat of sand - trees, cars, buildings and streets. At maximum speed (60 mph), shimmals sand blast metal, paint, galvanizing right off buildings and damage glazing. A building must contend with these physiological elements as well as provide psychological relief. This is particularly true for Americans. In arid land settlements, which are remote and isolated and possess a monotonous environment, boredom causes considerable mental stress. Foreigners may physically adapt within 2-3 weeks but lack the behavior modifications of those indigenous to the region. They naturally take such measures as avoiding unnecessary movement in the heat of the day and making every use of available shade. The glare is so overwhelming that everyone looks black against the



sunlight. The local people work with their backs against the sun and they get the light off walls near where they work. Their buildings are close together and their windows look into other walls. Instinctively they modify the glare by looking at something which was lit rather than directly into the light.

**BUILDING DESIGN TECHNIQUES:** Every effort should be made to reduce solar radiation. In order to select the best shading method, consideration must be given to:

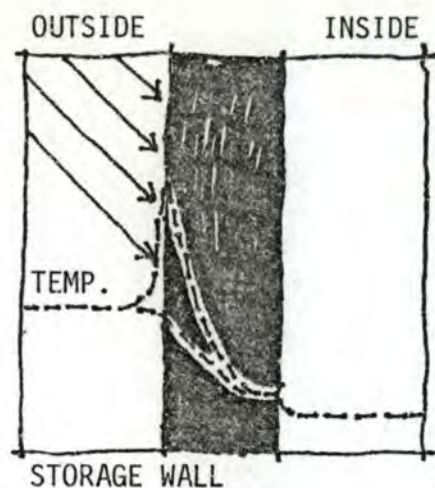
1. direct radiation from sun
2. reflection from the ground
3. diffuse radiation from the sky
4. longwave radiation from heated ground and other objects.

**SHADING:** These are some methods of shading:

east-west orientation, parasol roof, double skin roof, dome, dense clustering, overhangs, pergolas, planting, screening, elevation overhangs.

**OPENINGS:** The contrast of exterior sunlight to interior illumination is disturbing. Keep openings small, splay openings to the interior,



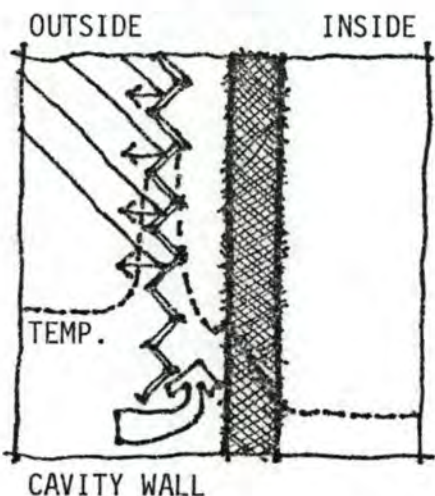


place near interior partitions for diffusion, cover with screens or Mushrabiyya.

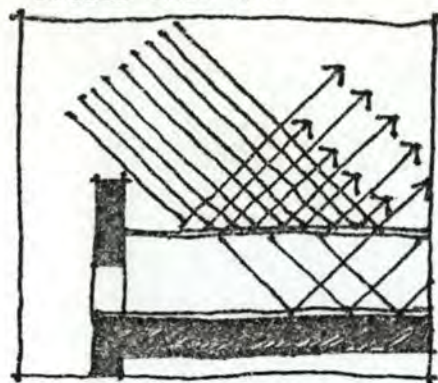
**WALLS:** After making an effort to shade the building, make sure the material that does get sun has the proper thermal capacities - i.e. - low heat conductivity and high storage capacity. Traditional adobe absorbs 80% outside heat and transmits 20% inward. Concrete block absorbs only 20% and transmits 80%. Using cavity wall construction, the exterior should reflect solar radiation and dissipate heat. Interior wall should have heat storage capacity. Highly reflective colors should be avoided. Earth tones are advisable.<sup>56</sup>

**ROOFS:** Double roof construction similar to the cavity wall can help reduce heat load.

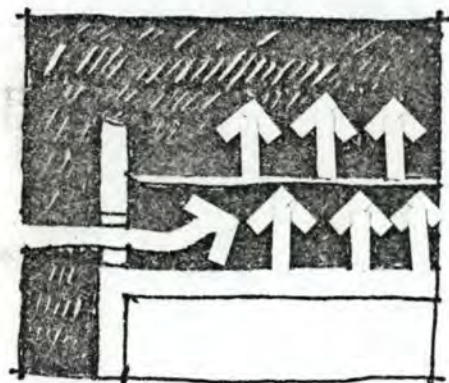
**ROOF TERRACES:** Dwellings should have private open space on the rooftop with direct exposure to the winter sun and protection from winds, arranged in such a way that privacy is fully ensured. Rooftop terraces have a twofold function. First, it compensates for the effective reduction in ground level open space occupied by the building. Second, the rooftop can be used for family activities in the Riyadh tradition.



DOUBLE SKIN ROOF



DAY- REFLECTION

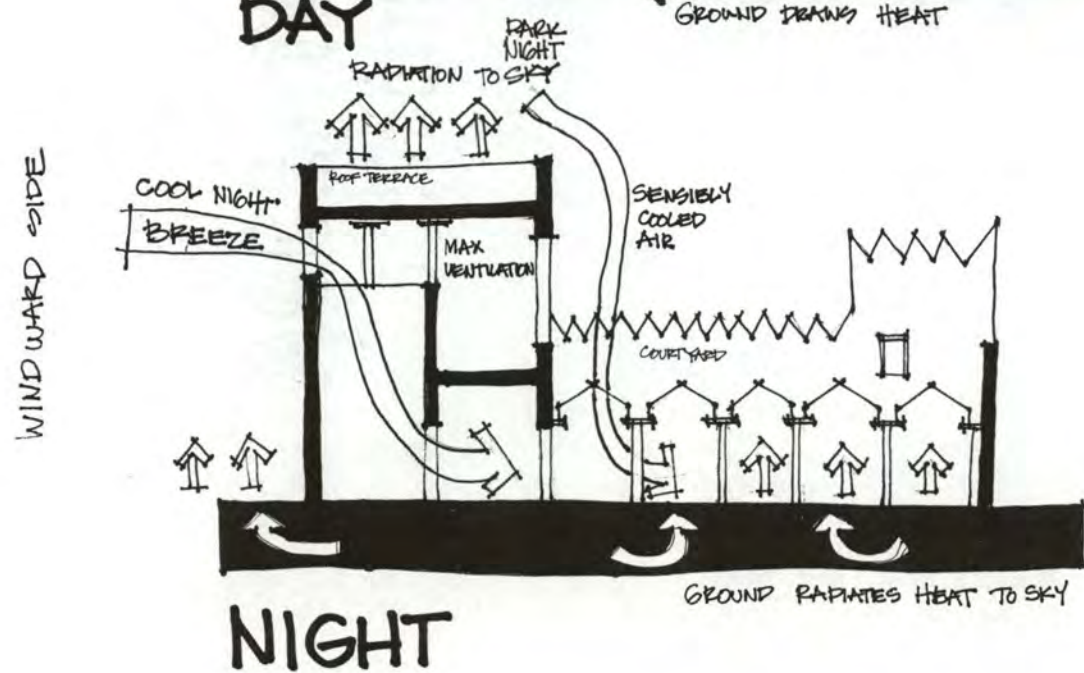
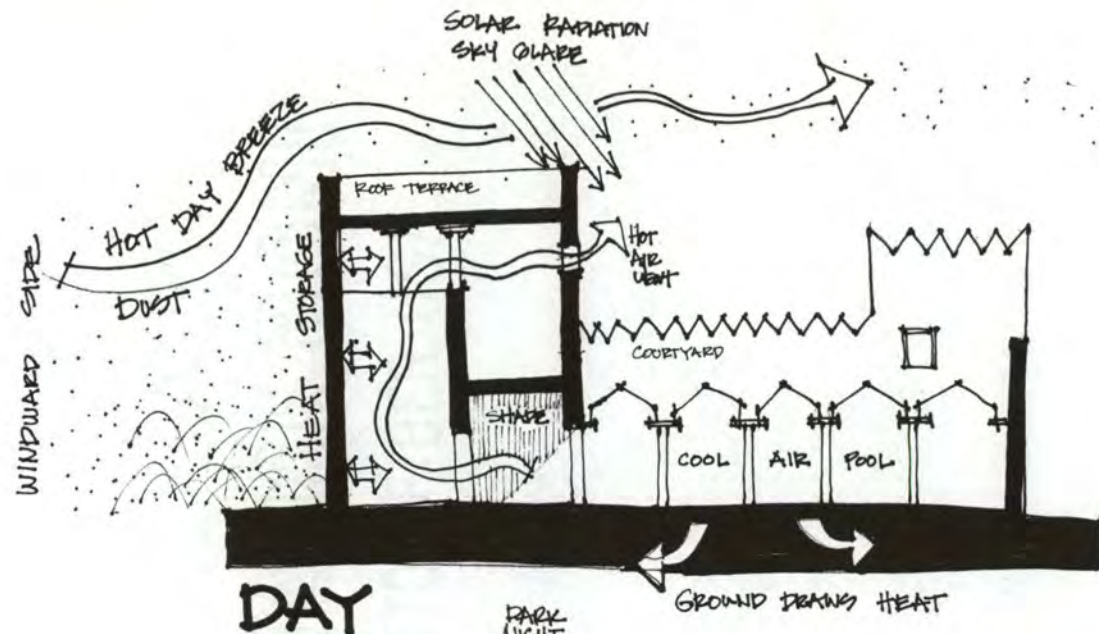
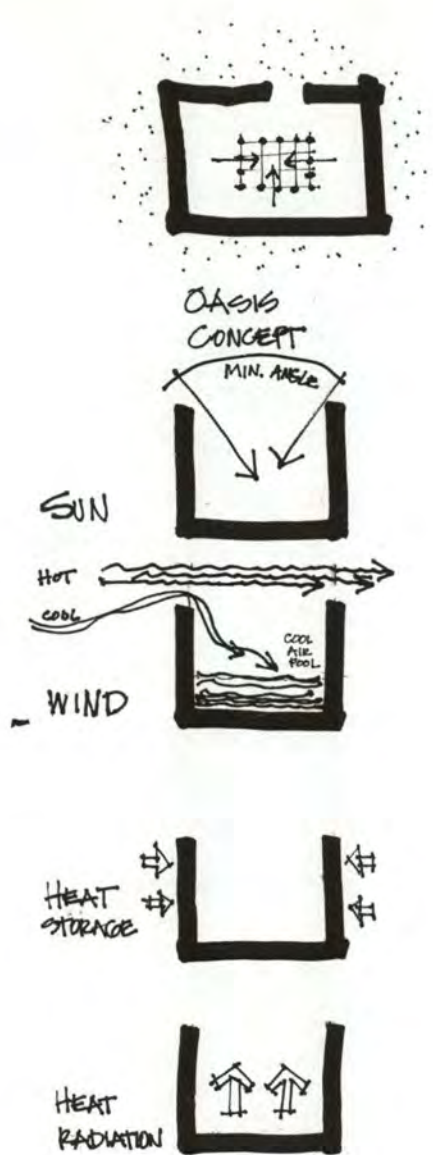
NIGHT- RADIATION TO SKY  
VENTILATION

It is the most comfortable place to spend the summer evenings. Trellising and planting terraces and courts can ensure that these spaces are protected from summer sun and exposed to winter sun, thus aiding the micro-climate within the dwelling.

**NAJDI STYLE:** The indigenous style of Riyadh consists of tightly packed one to three storey, center courtyard houses constructed of sundried brick and mud plaster. The nature of these building materials tends to produce simplified, strong, sculptural shapes as illustrated by the Pueblos in New Mexico. The fluidness of the plaster has an effect on the ornamentation as well, used much like icing on a layer cake. The implements used to apply the plaster also leave a texture.

With the walls, buildings and ground all left a natural tan the vernacular is seen more in its three-dimensional form than as surfaces to be decorated. Windows are small and framed either with a wooden lintel or with bricks tilted upon each other forming triangular openings called *claustra*. Ornamental parapets, crenellations, decorate the tops of walls treating the sky connection. Wood is a precious commodity and is used sparingly at the entrance and interior. Courtyards and roof terraces are the major social spaces.





COURTYARDS: The single design element which has proven most responsive to the rigorous climate of hot arid countries is the courtyard. It provides privacy for the individual household, aids ventilation and acts as a filter for dust and noise, thus providing an ideal method of moderating climatic extremes.

The subtle climatic function of the courtyard has only recently been fully revealed by modern science. Both inward and outward facing courtyards should therefore be widely employed in the design of dwellings, in the Arabian tradition.

The courtyard acts as a thermal regulator in many ways. Here, the cool air of the night is kept for many hours, undisturbed by hot, dusty winds, if the walls which block them are as high as the yard is wide.

The heated exterior walls radiate their energy to the shaded courtyard walls. The ground and the massive roof slabs draw heat from the air and the building walls and then radiate it back to the clear sky at night.

The heat which builds up slowly in the structure during the day is dissipated with maximum ventilation at night, utilizing the considerable diurnal temperature differences.

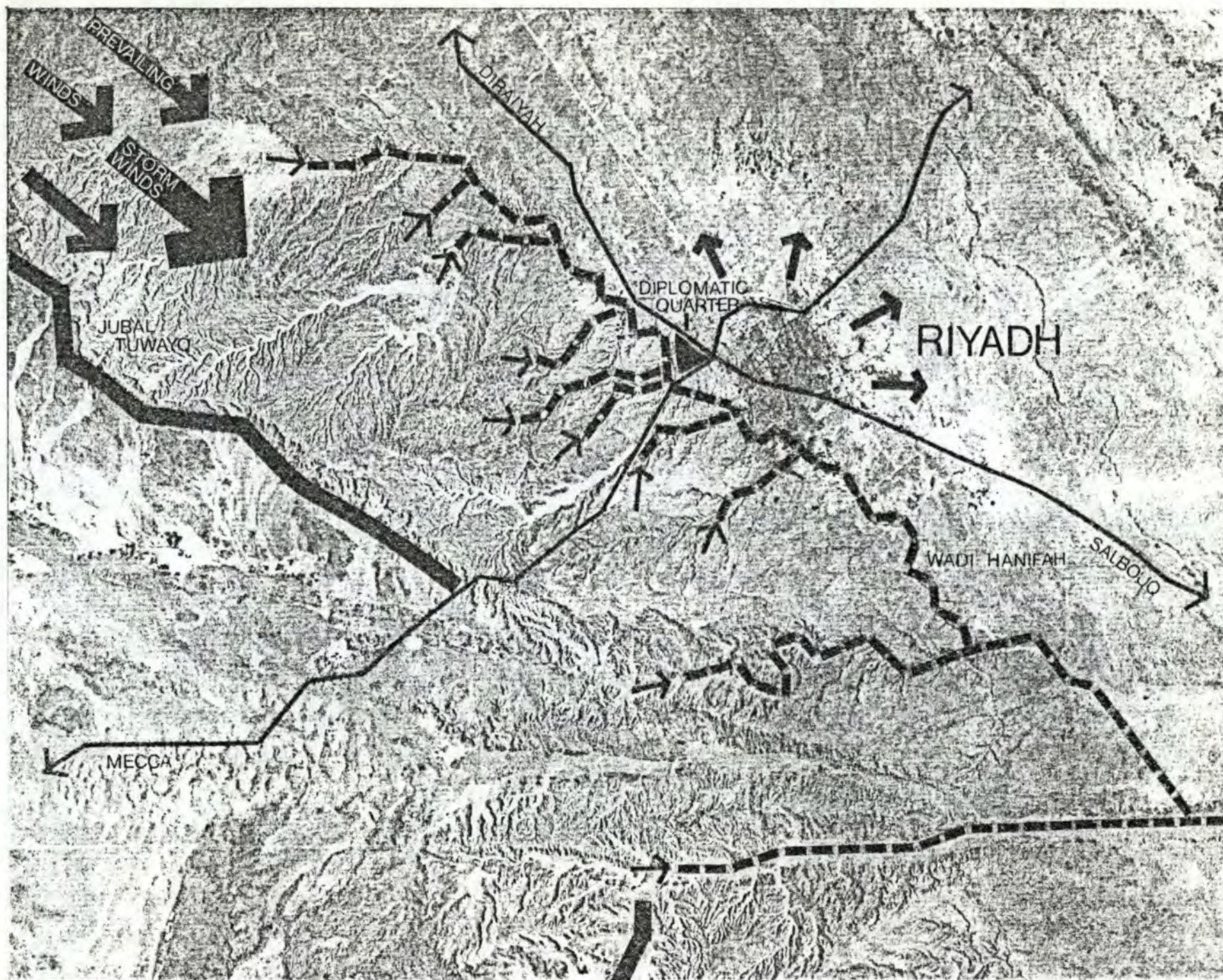
In the traditional house, during the pleasant morning and evening hours,



the family activities take place in the courtyard, in visual privacy and protected from unwanted intruders. The few openings in the outer walls are closed during the day with heavy shutters to lock out urban noise, dusty winds and intense solar radiation with its glaring reflections. Then, the rooms draw daylight and cool air from the courtyard around which they are centered.

High walls are oriented to shade the courtyard in the morning and afternoon hours, while galleries and arcades screen the living quarters when the sun is overhead. In modern courtyards, running water and luxuriant planting is used to keep down dust and to cool by evaporation.<sup>57</sup>







# Diplomatic Quarter

## DIPLOMATIC QUARTER

Quarter (kwor'tər) a district of a city or town.

BACKGROUND: Until recently, the religious and governmental center of Saudi Arabia was Mecca. In respect to the holiest of Islamic cities, non-muslims are banned from entering Mecca. As a result, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the foreign missions settled in the west coast port of Jeddah. At the end of World War II, Riyadh was planned and built as the capital city. The relocation of the foreign office to Riyadh is presently underway.

PLANNING: The planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had to account for the increasing international role of the Kingdom in relocating from Jeddah to Riyadh. In response to these planning objectives a number of related projects as steps were initiated including the assessment and development of an organization plan for the Ministry's operation, the design and construction of a new headquarters building and Diplomatic Institute, as well as, ministry staff housing and the establishment of an extensive Diplomatic Quarter to support foreign embassies and missions. In collaboration with the High Executive Committee, the

Diplomatic Quarter was organized under an international competition with more than 180 entries. Speerplan of Frankfurt, a West German city planning firm, won the competition and was awarded a contract for the development of their master plan for the new district. The plan defines the city layout and infrastructure for a 1,235 acre site to house 24,000 residents which includes: facilities for 80 to 120 foreign embassies, staff housing and support facilities, as well as housing and facilities for Saudi residents.<sup>58</sup>

LOCATION: Located in the Northwest section of Riyadh, the Diplomatic Quarter is bounded on the west by the Wadi Hanifah and on the north and south by the Salbouq and Mecca freeways.

The site was chosen because of the relative proximity (5-7 km) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to avoid "ghettoization" of the area by "spillover" from the new Riyadh University.

At the present rate of growth of Riyadh with continued expansion along the Wadi Hanifah, a natural boundary along the southwest of the city, the Diplomatic Quarter will soon become part of Riyadh's urban structure.

The Mecca highway leads directly to the international airport. The



central business district is within a twenty minute drive.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE: The Diplomatic Quarter was conceived as an integrated urban district of Riyadh which promotes the intermixing of members of the diplomatic community and the local population. "Fifteen to fifty percent of the enclave inhabitants will be Saudi citizens." The intent is to promote international goodwill and prevent the alienation caused by confined Diplomatic Quarter and Embassy compounds.

The social structure of the enclave is organized, however, under the moral codes of Saudi Arabia. Religious intolerance for any religion other than Islam, segregation of men and women in schools and recreation areas and banning of alcoholic beverages, contrast with western social styles.

Accommodation for westerners may be tolerated by certain areas. The International School in Dhahran presently enjoys integration of boys and girls and the international school in the enclave may also be integrated.

Significant social status is therefore given to the Diplomatic Mission site. Owned by the United States, diplomatic protocol designates the site as United States soil. Only United States law can be enforced

within its boundaries and western social styles can be freely expressed.

SPEERPLAN: Master Plan Philosophy - The goals and principles of the master plan evolved from a balance between traditional patterns and functional requirements, specific forms which could not be directly translated from past forms to future needs. Embassies (representation) and in part, central facilities (support infrastructure) along with vehicular movement, parking and open space requirements for schools and recreation are specific examples of these functional requirements. As products of modernization, new principles were developed for these requirements and made compatible with traditional patterns.<sup>59</sup>

The combination of both old and new shall create an atmosphere which will express the integration with Riyadh on one side and reflect the unique characteristics of Riyadh Diplomatic Quarter on the other.

Two major form givers emphasized for the Diplomatic Quarter are cultural patterns and climatic adaptations. The objective being a planned desert landscape which accommodates Saudi social behavior.

The philosophy, as documented in the master plan, has been translated into forms which reflect the social values and behavior. Physically, all buildings show a sequence of spaces, leading from public areas



through semi-public sectors to private courtyards and places.

On the other hand, forms and shapes have been emphasized which result from specific climatic conditions. The Boulevard, flanked by embassies on one hand and the Central Core on the other, has been supported through hard edges at the Central Core and rows of palm trees.

GUIDELINES: A framework of guidelines for the implementation of the master plan were defined and documented. This contains suggested and required parameters intended to promote the master plan philosophy. A continuing dialogue between planners and users is maintained to provide a flexibility for the designers of individual establishments.

Guidelines for the Diplomatic Quarter include:

DESIGN MANUAL: The Design Manual contains narrative and plans which describe the urban design intent. The climatic design guidelines are suggested design considerations. Architectural prototypes were developed for:

- . Demonstration of the principal design ideas
- . Translation of the urban design plan
- . Testing of the zoning regulation, and thus
- . Guidance of future design work.

ZONING REGULATIONS AND ZONING MAP: Regulations and controls for implementation and development of the Diplomatic Quarter.

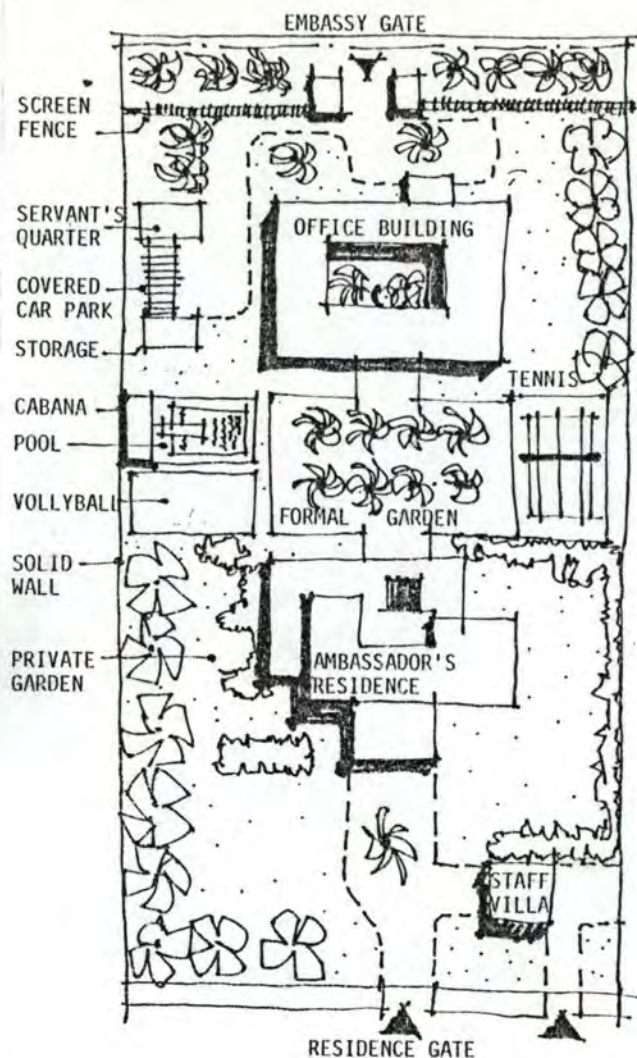
DESIGN BRIEF: Narratives and plans prepared to describe the specific applications of zoning regulations and master plan guidelines for site design work.

DESIGN CONCEPT: Two main boulevards running through the Diplomatic Quarter provide a primary vehicular thoroughfare and define a central business district which acts as an urban spine. Neighborhood centers with surrounding residential areas are connected to the urban spine with secondary loop roads.

The boulevards create an image "corridor" which furnishes the embassies with the desired frontage and access to the main activity lines of the quarter.

The road system provides ample vehicular access and parking. The road configuration was organized to maximize the use of favorable cooling winds (exposing the greatest area) and minimizing the funneling of harsh wind storms (angled grid network). A bus transportation system will be provided for the entire enclave.





EMBASSIES: Embassies constitute the central function of the Quarter and are primarily a representational function requiring public access. By placing the embassies along the two main boulevards they become oriented toward the main activity lines of the Quarter. Public access is supplemented with ample parking provided within the traffic network. An image "corridor", created by the boulevards, is enhanced by rows of palm trees, planted screens and transparent fencing.

The variety of functions of the embassy premises - including official representation, the office apparatus and a place of residence - had an impact on conceiving a prototypical embassy plot suitable for the various needs of foreign missions.

The prototypical embassy plot described serves as a combined embassy/residence premises with a height limit of up to three storeys. A significant feature therefore is the location of the ambassador's residence. The residence may be oriented toward residential areas, or toward the open landscape or major recreational areas. Furthermore, ambassadors have the option of residing in other locations, either in large villas at spectacular scenic locations or in other residential settings. Since the ambassadors' residences demand, under any circumstances, a degree of representation in location and access,



preference has been given to setting these residences formally apart, thus emphasizing centrality and access.<sup>60</sup>

CENTRAL FACILITIES: The urban setting according to the master plan gives the Central Core an important role within the overall Riyadh Diplomatic Quarter. Flanked by diplomatic missions and the Boulevards, the Central Core acts as an urban spine. The functions programmed serve the daily needs of the embassies and the residential development within the Central Core. The center is planned as a linear development, thus providing options for growth at both ends, yet minimizing conflicts with ongoing operations of facilities finished in early stages.

It is intended to create a hard edge along the Boulevards. As the Boulevard is not a traditional element of Saudi Arabia settlements, the buildings are grouped in such a way as to support the important elements of the Riyadh Diplomatic Quarter development. Thus the inhabitants and visitors are guided continuously along a row of trees and the arcaded facades. This wall defines clearly the border between the urban public space and the semi-public and private spaces which acts as an interior spine in the middle of the Central Core. Arcades and passages lead the people from the Boulevard sidewalk to the interior zones, which are



reserved for pedestrians. Here sequences of different spaces, plazas, landscaped areas and water features create the atmosphere of the traditional Arab settlement. Options are given to walk in shaded areas, provided by arcades, trees or shading elements. The buildings open with an arcade to pedestrian areas. Behind this covered walkway are retail establishments, cafes, and other uses, which depend on pedestrian circulation. The upper floors are essentially introverted, which means that the facade to the Boulevards is closed as much as possible. The buildings open to the interior courtyards and the open space spine, the buildings open and are terraced to create private enclosures. Programmed functions for buildings in the Central Facilities were assigned to the following levels:

- + 1.50 Parking
- + 3.75 Retail
- + 7.50 Embassy office functions commercial office space for tertiary section functions
- + 11.25 Apartments: Childless families, bachelors, and service personnel.  
Hotel: Diplomatic Quarter visitors

To allow for rationalization, all buildings listed in the category for Central Facilities have been designed on a modular grid system.

The facades along the Embassy Boulevard are to be faced with Riyadh limestone. The facades to the interior central spine may be faced with limestone or plastered. Essentially the colors shall be the tones of the local limestone or the mud brick buildings. This color reflects the sun on one hand; on the other, it prevents glare. The paved areas, i.e. the walkways along the Boulevard and the paved areas within the central spine, are to be paved in Riyadh limestone.<sup>61</sup>

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER: The prototypical neighborhood center for five neighborhoods is centered within a residential cluster. It serves as a node of residential activities, surrounded by other Central Facilities such as the neighborhood mosque, kindergarten and elementary schools. The layout shows a mixture of suq-like arranged shops: the center is created by a passage flanked by two interior courtyards around which the shops are arranged. Essentially the services provided are for weekly demands, such as florists, barbers, banks, tailors, shoe repair, pharmacy, butcher, bakery, supermarket.

On the second level are supporting services like doctor's offices, offices of free-lance professionals and the like. Ample parking space is provided, even though the neighborhood center can easily be reached



by foot. The combination of central supporting uses aims for a center of the neighborhood, which can develop into a place in which the residential population can meet, thus forming a common spirit which includes all parts of the residential population.

SCHOOLS: The program for schools is coordinated with the Ministry of Education and reflects the room-by-room program of newly planned facilities in Riyadh. The segregation of boys and girls applies to all types of schools classified as such.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: The elementary schools are located within the center of gravity of each residential cluster. This central location achieves the shortest walking distance from the majority of housing units.

SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS: These schools are centrally located within the Diplomatic Quarter near the Sports Center.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL: Centrally located near the Library and Friday Mosque.

SCHOOL PROGRAM SPACES: Classrooms are generally located around interior

courtyards. Prayer halls, library, and multipurpose halls are provided. Lot sizes allow ample space for play fields and sports activities. Parking space for teachers and staff is provided.

TRANSPORTATION: A bus system serves the entire enclave.

FRIDAY MOSQUE: The Friday mosque is located between the northern Embassy Boulevard and the middle ravine to the Wadi Hanifah. To the south a traffic circle is proposed with water fountains, creating a representation access situation. The mosque is placed within a galleria with arcades, so that the mosque itself can be oriented directly in the direction of Mecca. Access is possible from a raised plaza, through a courtyard with the necessary facilities for ablution. At the center of the front wall is the Mihrab, and next to it the Minbar. Reflecting pools are placed on three sides of the Mosque. The height development of the mosque is adapted to the prevailing urban design regulations, thus not exceeding the height of the surrounding buildings. The minaret is proposed to be the highest structure within the Riyadh Diplomatic Quarter.



#### ANALYSIS:

CENTRAL DISTRICT: The central district of the Diplomatic Quarter including the Friday Mosque, library, community center and central commerce, is located at the intersection of a main boulevard and a secondary road. This is the hub of the quarter from which the central business district emanates. A major "spine", bordered on both sides by the main boulevards, expands north and south while a minor axis running east and west connects the central district to the main recreational center, the Sports Club. The western side of the central district is undeveloped to afford visual access to the wadi and exposure to prevailing winds.

NATURAL FEATURES: The Diplomatic Quarter slopes down from the south as a plateau. Erosion along the Wadi Hanifah has cut an escarpment which drops about 20-40 meters from the plateau. Ravines cutting into the plateau mark major drainage points and create "peninsulas" upon which the residential neighborhoods project out to the west. The wadi (dry river bed) and the ravines act as water collection points. A major ravine on the north end of the quarter contains a golf course and nursery. Cool air also collects in these low lying areas at night and spills over into the quarter. Prevailing winds blow across this low lying green belt and cool the Diplomatic Quarter.

The entire quarter has a green belt which surrounds and buffers it from neighboring areas. The two major highways, Salbouq and Mecca, provide artificial barriers which isolate the quarter from other areas of the city.

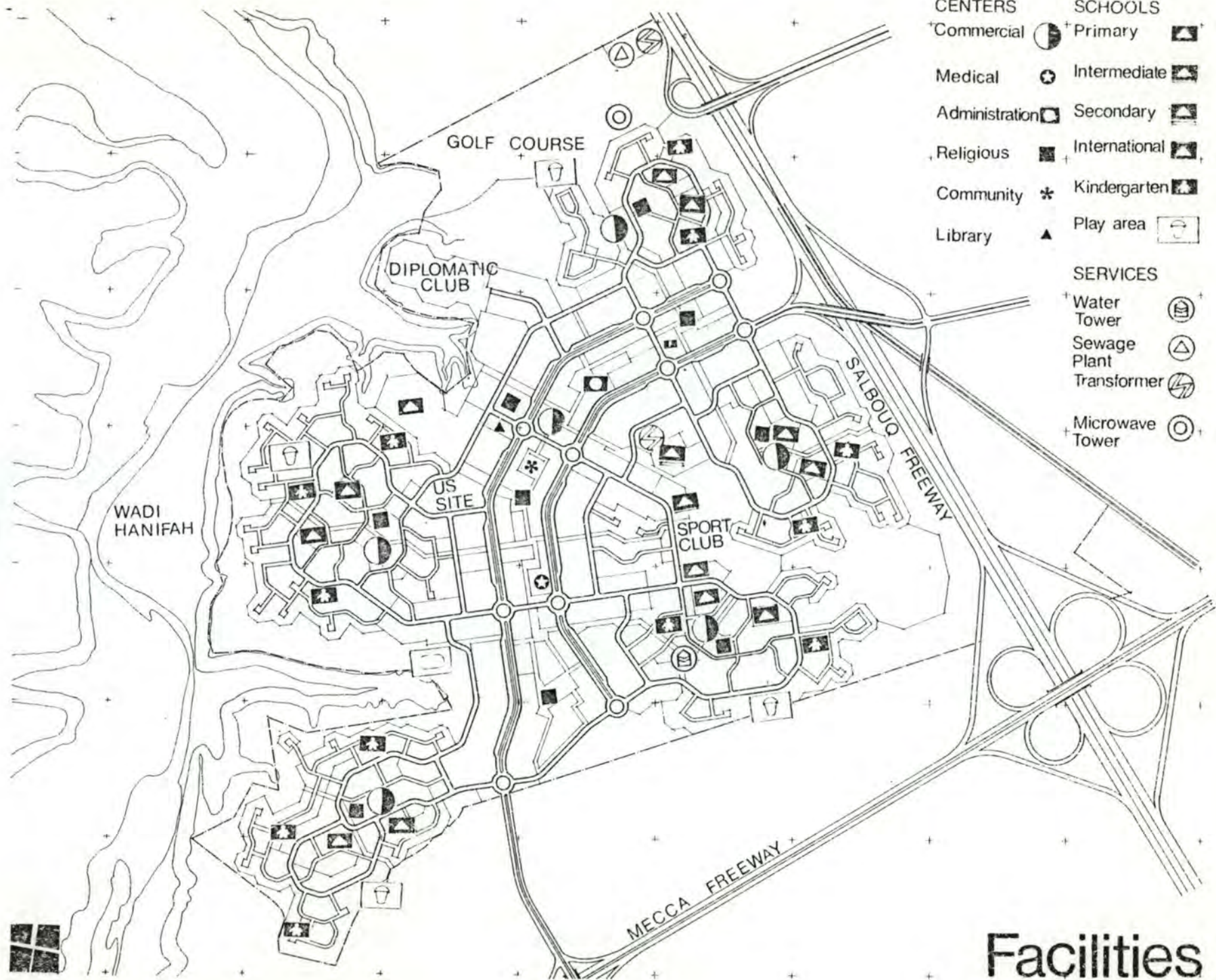
Vegetation consists mainly of palm trees and various shrubs and bushes. The ground is barren and exposed.



VISUAL CHARACTER: The land is flat with the wadi being the only natural feature. Built forms will create the landscape. Major views to the west, are the Wadi Hanifah and the Jabal Tuwaqy beyond. To the south east is the clover leaf and a limited view of Riyadh beyond. The two main boulevards create an image corridor providing frontage for "embassy row" and the retail shops. Traffic circles and bends in the boulevard create focal points along the image corridor.

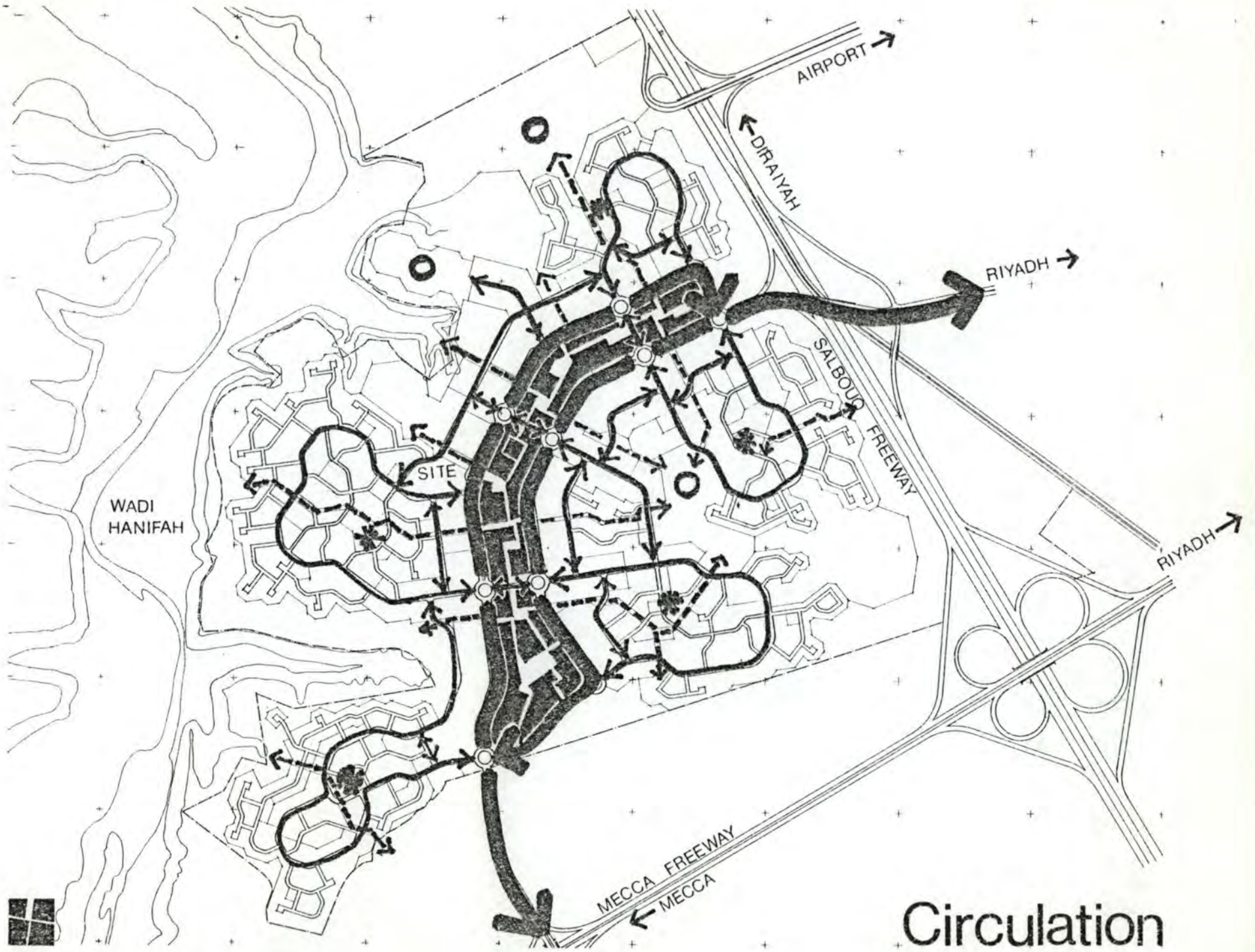
BUILT FORM: Height limitations provide the quarter with a low profile. Density is greatest at the central facilities spine which provides a hard edge along the major boulevards. Embassies provide a transition to intense residential areas. Walls omnipresently surround all properties. The road network is a dominant feature. It creates an inhuman and monumental scale due to the length of the straight runs and great width with on-street parking. This vehicular scale prevents the urban density common in traditional arid settlements.





# Facilities





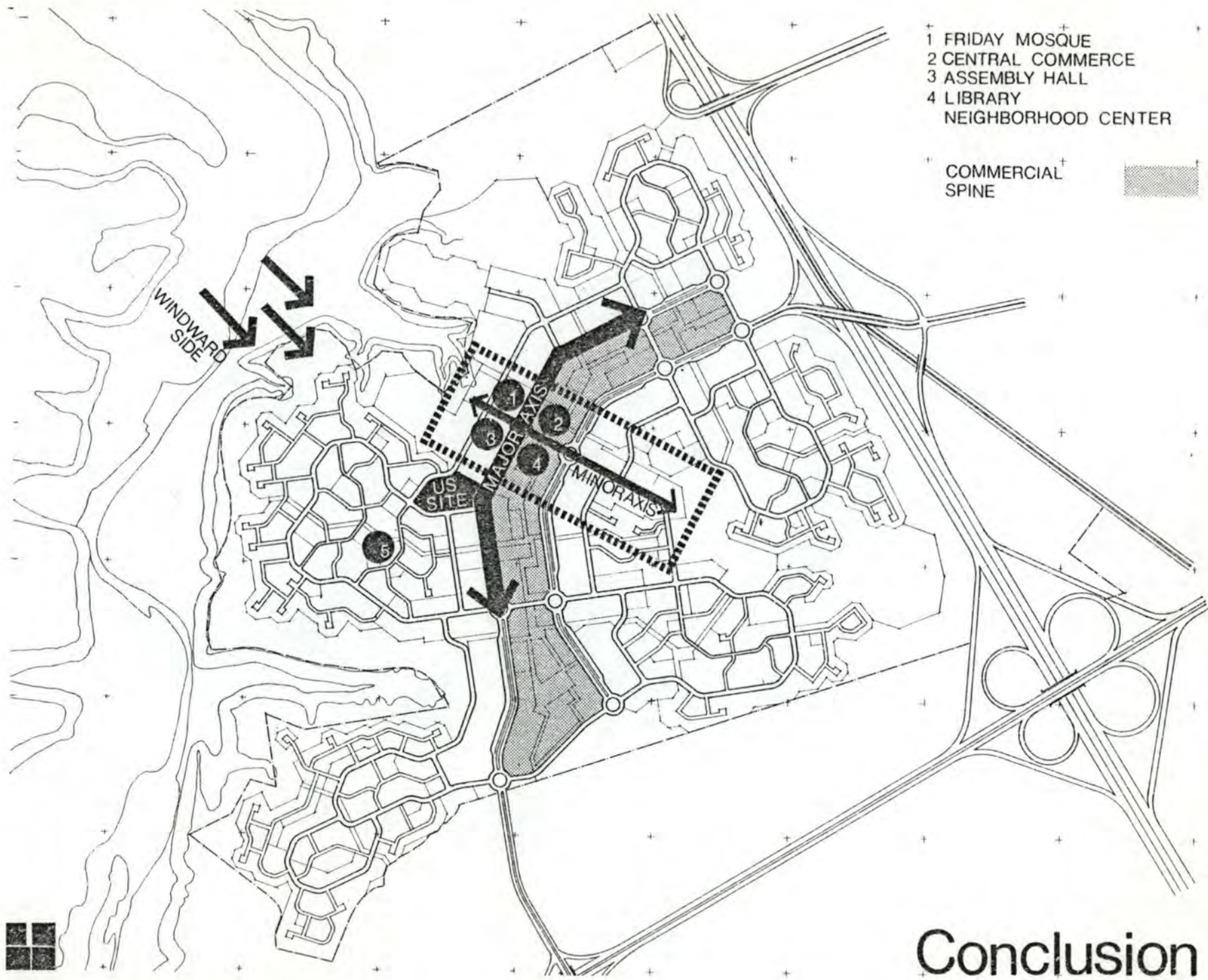
Circulation





Land Use





Conclusion



**SITE**

# Analysis

## SITE

LOCATION: The United States Embassy is positioned at a transition point between the central district and the largest residential neighborhood, centrally located near the Diplomatic Quarter's major support facilities. Advantages include access to the main thoroughfare, frontage on "embassy row", and being on the windward side of the business district.

The site is the largest in the quarter (24,920m<sup>2</sup>) with frontage to a main boulevard, road '2', to the east; secondary roads to the south, road 'M'; and west road 'H' and a public green space to the north.



## NATURAL FEATURES

TOPOGRAPHY: The site slopes from west to east at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ . There is a drop of 1 meter near the boulevard entrance.

SOIL: The land formation which the embassy sits on consists of Riyadh limestone with an average bearing capacity of  $6 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$  ( $12,558 \text{ \#/ft}^2$ ). In places the bedrock is covered by a layer of gravel and sand. Test pits reveal an average depth of 1 meter. The limestone bedrock of the land will prove to be expensive and difficult to excavate. It is recommended that the bedrock be undisturbed and foundations bear directly onto it.

Also, an almost complete lack of overburden on the limestone bedrock will necessitate importing soil for almost all kinds of planting.

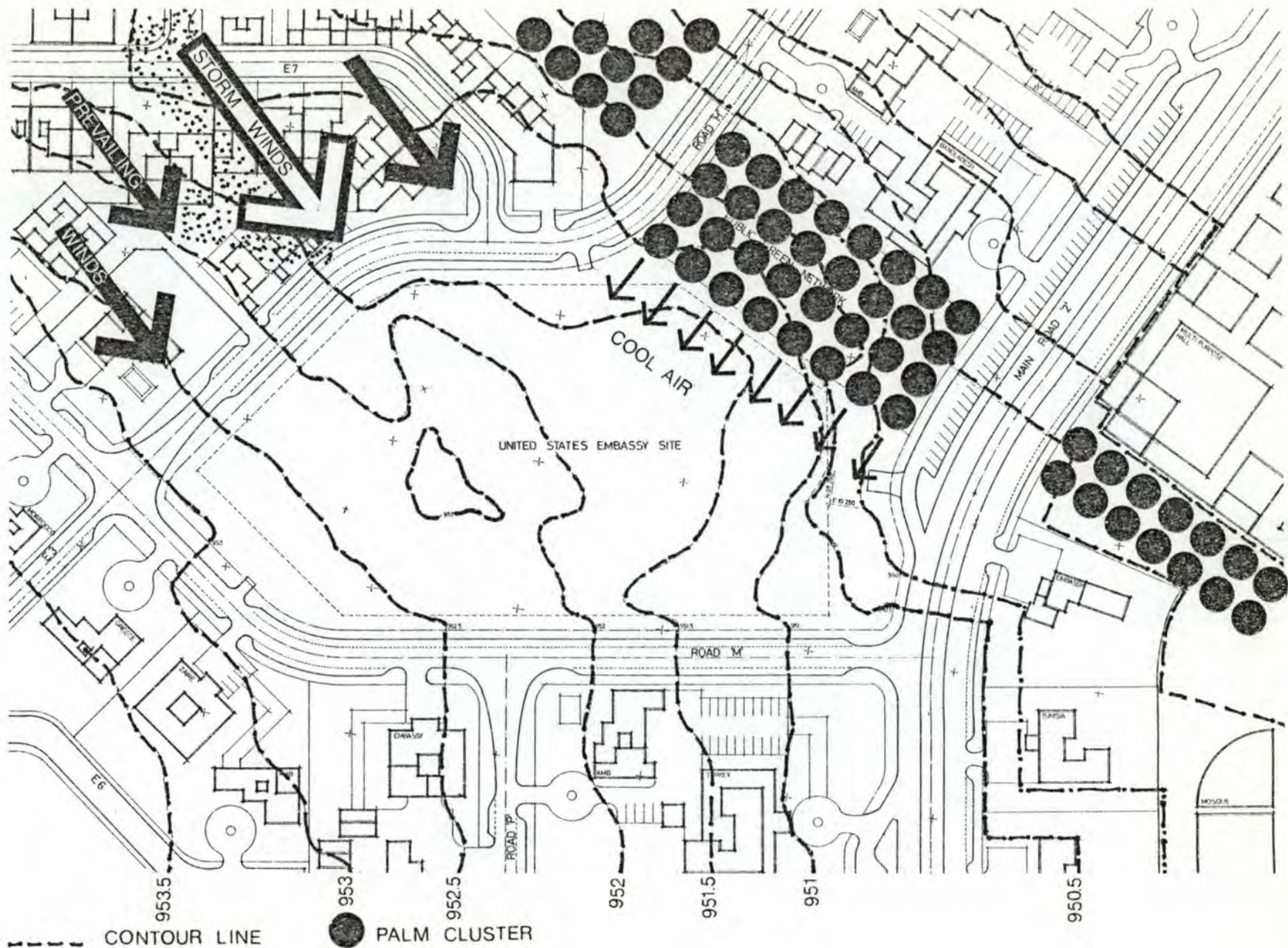
HYDROLOGY: There are no major water collection points on or near the site. All water must be retained on the site. Due to the limestone bedrock, the percolation capacity of the soil should be considered zero.

WINDS: Prevailing and storm winds come from the northwest.

VEGETATION: A green belt borders the north side.

SOLAR GAIN: The site is favorably oriented to allow east-west expansion of built form reducing solar gain.





## Natural Features

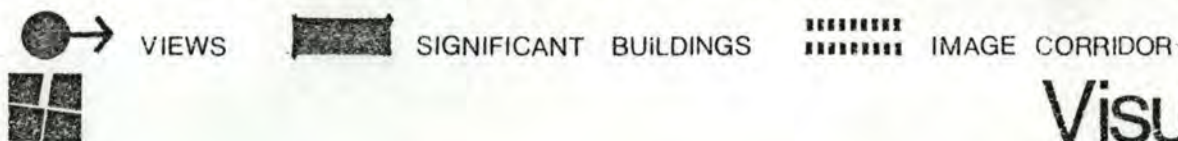


## VISUAL CHARACTER

MAJOR VIEWS: The view of Riyadh to the southwest is limited. There is a partial view of the wadi to the north.

FOCAL POINTS: The eastern side of the site provides frontage to embassy row. Because of the bend in the boulevard, a major view of the embassy from the north east is created.





## Visual Character



## BUILT FORM

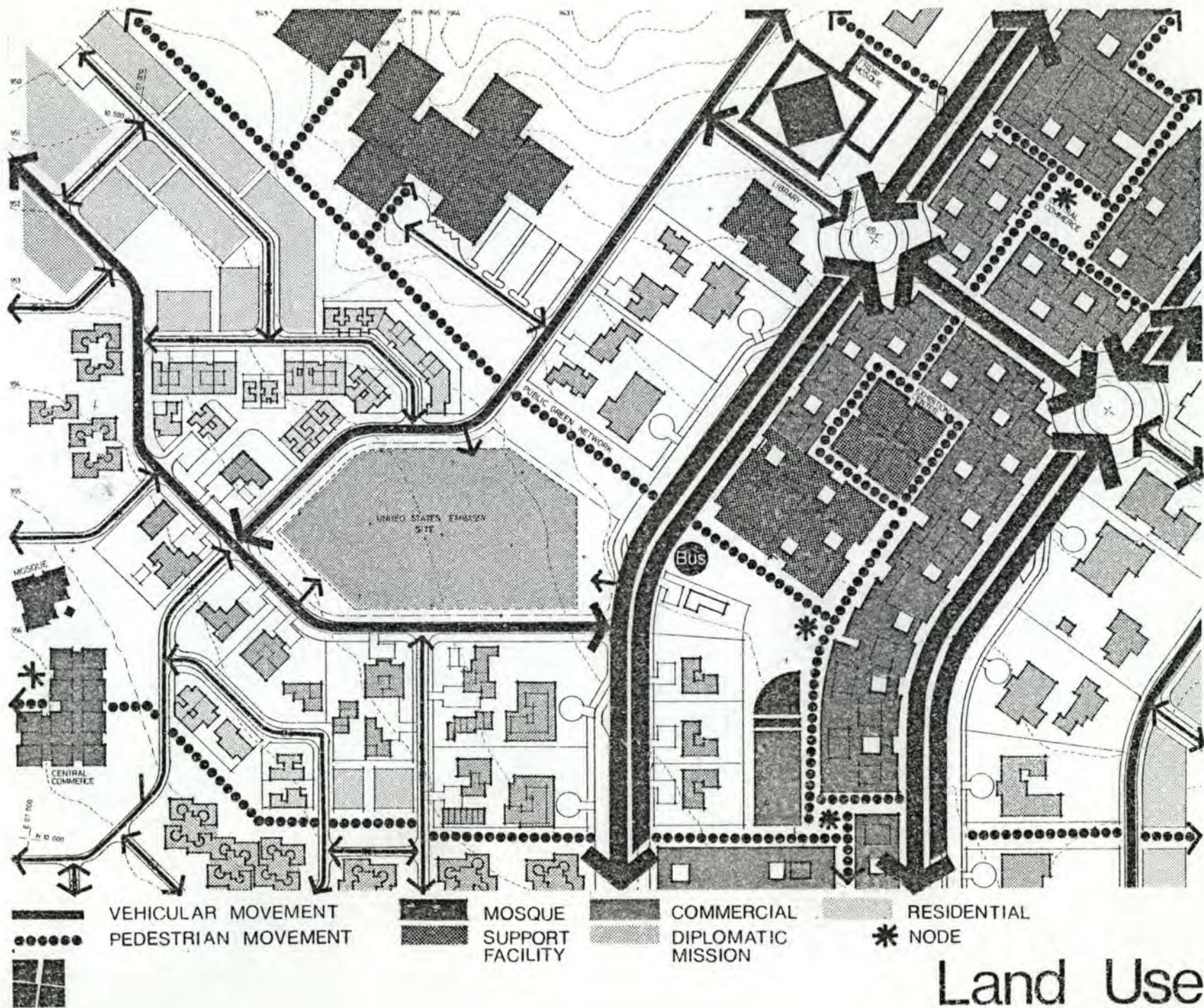
VEHICULAR MOVEMENT: Main boulevard traffic has access only from the southbound lane. Secondary roads have two way traffic with on street parking.

PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT: A major pedestrian right-of-way passes from the central business district to the international school north of the site.

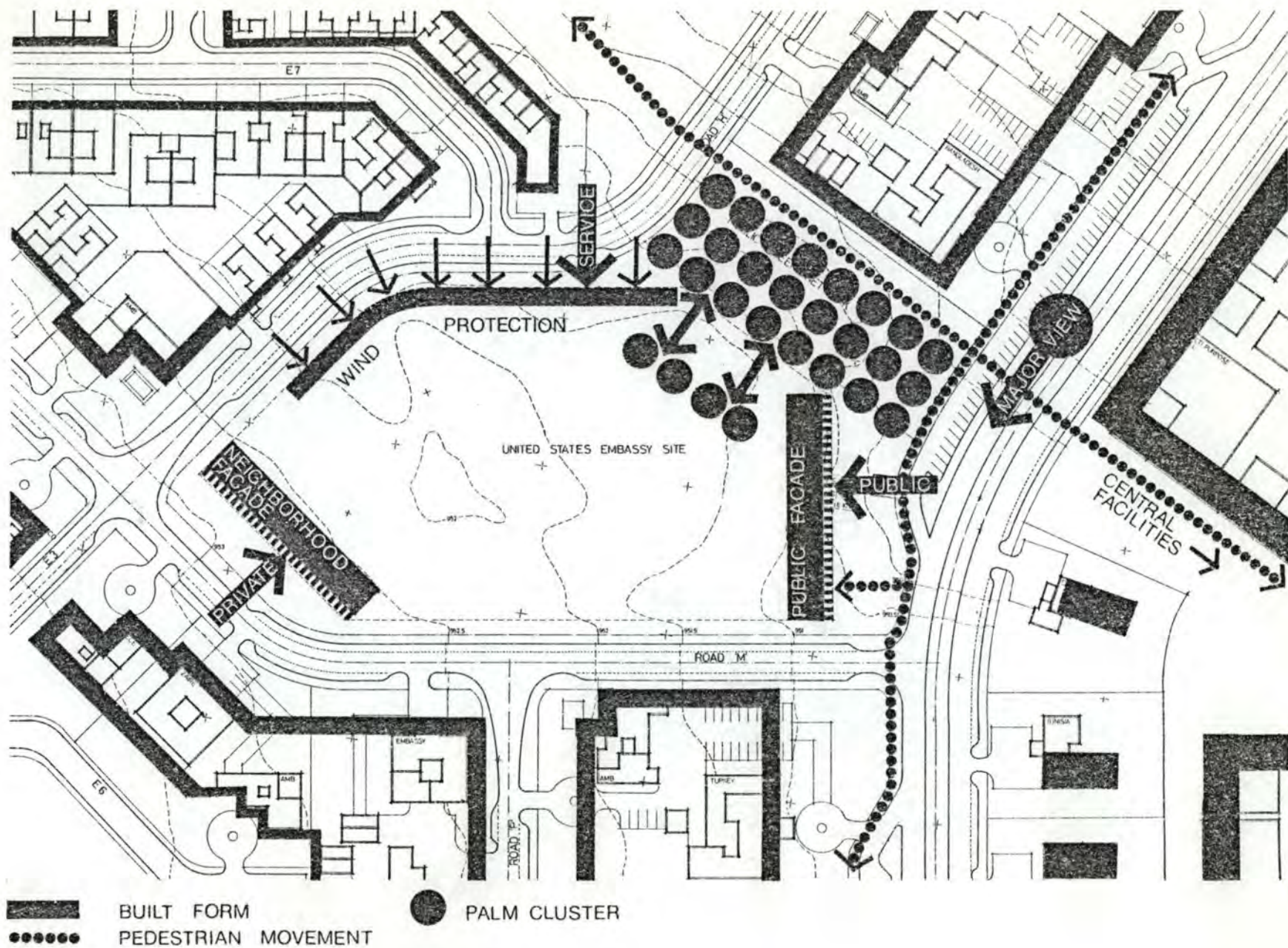
ACCESS: Curb cuts are as indicated.

MASSING: The largest building, central facilities, provides a strong border from the traffic circle down to the green belt right-of-way. It stops abruptly and the line is continued only fragmentally with small embassy buildings. The opposite side has a 25 m set back and is bordered by embassies with a maximum height of 18.75 m. Sites south of the United States Embassy have a similar height. Buildings to the west are two stories maximum.









Conclusion



# Master Plan

FUNCTIONS: The basic functions of an Embassy are:

## OFFICE BUILDING

- . Chancery - Diplomatic Mission

Ambassador's Office - constitutes the formal representation of the Mission

Chancery Apparatus - including the economic, social, cultural, military, and technical sections which form the Mission

- . Consulate - comprises the non-diplomatic apparatus

## HOUSING

- . Ambassador's Residence - including representational space for formal entertaining and VIP guests

- . Senior Staff Housing

- . Service and Support Personnel Housing

## SUPPORTING FACILITIES

- . Including the transportation of personnel and supplies to and from the Embassy as well as the services (recreation, commissary, warehouse, maintenance) for maintaining personnel and facilities at the host country



FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS: The functional relationships of an Embassy usually generates from common support facilities which service the office building and staff housing. The office building houses the administrative personnel for the support facilities and therefore requires a closer relationship to the support facilities than the housing. The housing may even be located off-site because the nature of the support facilities for housing is sustainable for off-site locations. Consequently, the size of the site plays an important role in influencing the amount of on-site housing.

When availability of land permits, all functions are combined on one site or compound. This permits the efficient use of land, services and security along with a common social bond among personnel. The present Embassy in Jeddah is such a compound. When land availability is restricted, the priorities for locating housing off-site follow a representational hierarchy. The Ambassador's residence because of its formal representational importance usually remains on site. The senior staff and the service and support personnel are relocated first.

	PROJECTED MISSION A/FBO	SPEERPLAN GUIDELINES	PROGRAMMED FACILITIES AT SITE
Office Building	43,900	113,020	102,423
Ambassador's Residence	16,200	18,580	19,358
Other Residences	213,500	28,300	-
Support Facilities	109,500	-	27,500
	<u>383,100 SF</u>	<u>160,175 SF</u>	<u>149,281 SF</u>

The United States Embassy in Riyadh is just such an example. Under the Speerplan guidelines, the maximum allowable building area on site is insufficient for the projected Mission. Only the formal representational functions, the office building and Ambassador's residence, along with the supporting facilities were allotted for the site. Housing for the senior staff, service and support personnel were located in planned residential areas within the Diplomatic Quarter.<sup>63</sup>

This coincides with Speerplan's concept for the Diplomatic Quarter which has formal representational areas and residential areas. The residential areas were designed to promote inter-mixing between the diplomatic corps and Saudi Arabians.



ACCESS: For security, a single access point for the entire Embassy would seem the most attractive. This would require an interior circulation road and the provision of additional site area. Also a thorough security check for all incoming traffic would prove inefficient and inconvenient. As a result, even the largest compounds have formal and service entrances with subsequent security checkpoints within. Segregating access points along respective function and security requirements allows for more effective control and use of site area. Security can be increased according to the nature of the function. An interior circulation road is no longer needed. The required access points, the type of access and the function they serve are as follows:

#### PUBLIC ENTRANCE

Serves: Chancery/Consulate  
 Access: Pedestrian  
 Vehicular limited to VIP

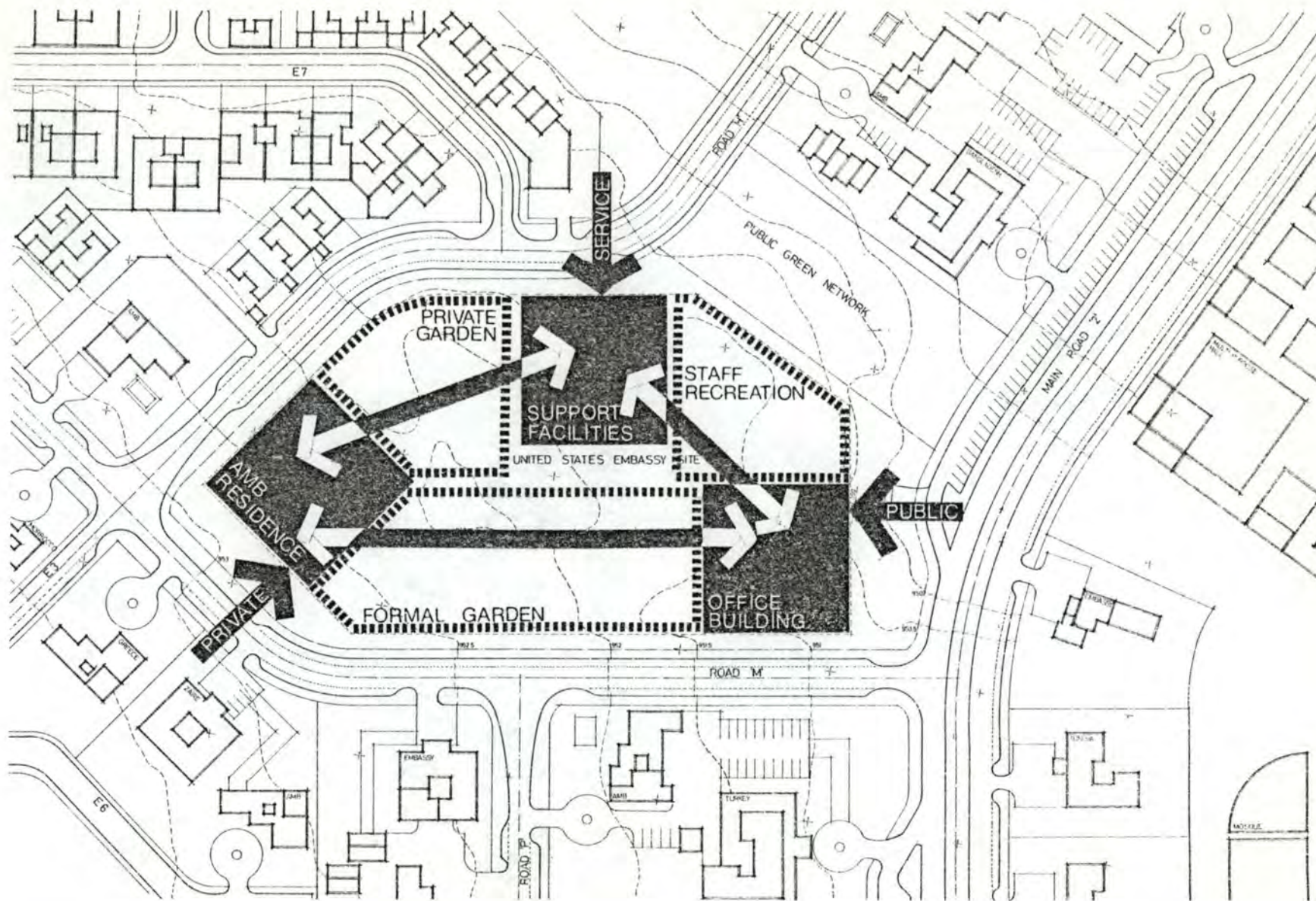
#### PRIVATE ENTRANCE

Serves: Ambassador's Residence  
 Access: Private Vehicles  
 VIP Vehicles, limited

#### STAFF/SERVICE

Entrance: Chancery/Consulate  
 Ambassador's Residence  
 Supporting Facilities  
 Access: Personnel Vehicles  
 Service Vehicles





Master Plan



DESIGN BRIEF: The following regulations combined with the zoning map are specific design requirements for the Embassy site.

#### Zoning Regulations

Permitted Use: Diplomatic Mission Zone

#### Bulk and Height Regulations:

Total Site Area: 24,958.414 m<sup>2</sup>

Maximum Coverage: 30% site or 7,440 m<sup>2</sup>

Maximum Gross Floor Area: 60% site or 14,880 m<sup>2</sup>

Basements are not included in the gross floor area

Maximum Height: 18.75m, three stories

#### Set Back Regulations:

##### Minimum Front Yard:

Embassy: 25 m

Residence: 20 m

Minimum Side Yard: 5 m

Required Building Line: Building frontage must be built on this line.

Requested Building Line: Building can be built up to this line.

Planting Requirements: Planting and maintenance of medium-sized palm trees in specified location.

Fencing Regulations:

Transparent Fencing - required wherever fronting Boulevards

Solid Fencing - maximum height 2 m required elsewhere

Parking requirements: 127 spaces.

UTILITIES SERVICES:

Water

2" potable water pipe (connect to elevated storage tank)

2" irrigation water pipe

Sewerage

6" waste line

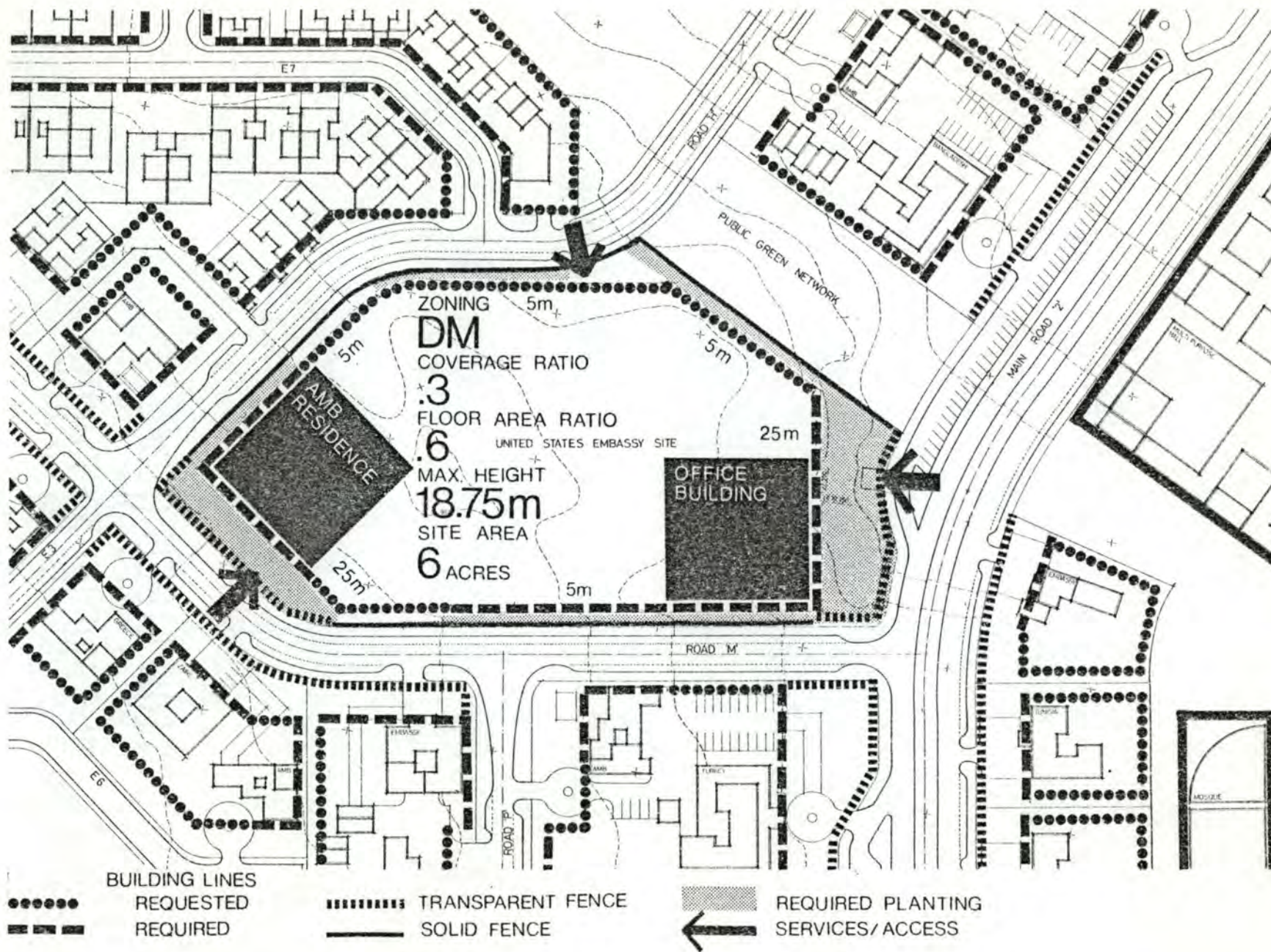
Power

13.8 kv cables

Telephone

2" conduit - 10,20,30,50, and 100 pair cable.





# Zoning Map



**PROGRAM**



BACKGROUND: The first American Legation was located downtown Jeddah in an old existing masonry structure common throughout the port. Raised to Embassy status in 1949, the impending expansion of diplomatic and economic relationships did not arrive until the late 60's and early 70's. As the exchange of oil and technology escalated, the Embassy moved to the northern suburbs of Jeddah and expanded to a 40 acre compound. The compound included the Embassy, Ambassador's and Deputy Chief of Mission residences, staff housing, support facilities and featured the only nine-hole golf course within 1,000 miles. The extensive facilities were foremost in the area and became the focus of social interaction between Saudi officials and American businessmen. Relocation to Riyadh will precipitate a move to a more structured environment. Restricted to the planning requirements of the diplomatic quarter, the Embassy will no longer have the commanding facilities among the diplomatic community. Instead the U.S. Embassy will be sharing the major community facilities with the remaining diplomatic posts. This will not prevent the U.S. from fully exploiting the limitations of the six acre site and developing suitable accommodations for the Arab hosts, visiting Americans, and the staff who will be integrated among the diplomatic community.

## U.S. - SAUDI ARABIA RELATIONS



U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia are considerable and growing. As the United States has become more dependent on foreign oil supplies, we have imported increasing amounts from Saudi Arabia. By March 1979, Saudi Arabia supplied nearly 21 percent of oil imports. The continued availability of reliable sources of U.S. oil, particularly in Saudi Arabia, is important to the prosperity in the United States as well as to our European allies. Saudi Arabia is the largest customer of American goods and services. The transfer of American assets in exchange for petroleum products offers a source of investment capital, particularly for Saudi-U.S. ventures. Coupled with vast mineral wealth, Saudi Arabia's strategic geographic location make its friendship a valuable asset to the United States in the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia's leaders hold considerable store in close and warm relations with the United States. Since diplomatic relations were first established in the 1940's, the Saudi Government has turned increasingly to the United States for aid in developing its human and mineral resources. The longstanding national security relations continues to be important in all relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States.



In recent years, the United States has sold Saudi Arabia military aircraft, including the F-16, F-15, air-to-surface missiles, air defense weaponry, AWACS, military vehicles, and other equipment. A U.S. Military Training Mission established at Dhahran in 1953 provides training and support in the use of these weapons and other defense-related services. The Mission also has personnel assigned to Riyadh. In other areas, U.S. Government agencies and private organizations have provided on a reimbursable basis technical assistance in geological mapping, seawater desalination, social security administration, census methods, public administration, and economic planning. Over 10,000 young Saudis were studying or receiving training in U.S. schools and colleges by late 1978.

In June 1974 the two countries agreed to establish a Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation. To implement the agreement, a reimbursable technical assistance agreement was signed in February 1975, and a permanent U.S. representation to the Commission was established in Riyadh. To provide backup in Washington, an Office of Saudi Arabian Affairs was organized in the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. The Treasury has primary action responsibility on Joint Commission matters for the U.S. Government Cooperation between the two countries and is

growing in the fields of technical training and education, agriculture, science and technology, transportation and industrialization.<sup>64</sup>

#### U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. MISSION: The first American legation was opened in Saudi Arabia in 1942 and was raised to Embassy status in 1949.

In addition to the Embassy in Jeddah, there is a Liaison Officer in Riyadh (USLO) and a Consulate General in Dhahran. There are offices of the U.S. International Communication Agency in all three branches of the Mission.

The Defense Attache's Office and representatives of the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service are located at the Embassy in Jeddah. The Department of Commerce maintains a Commercial Center next to the Embassy and also has representatives at USLO Riyadh and ConGen Dhahran.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES: U.S. Geological Survey - USGS assists the Directorate General of Mineral Resources by investigating the mineral potential and mapping the geology of specified areas of Saudi Arabia. USGS headquarters are in Jeddah.



U.S. - Saudi Joint Economic Commission - JECOR currently operates over 20 projects with a dollar value of 750 million. Headquartered in Riyadh, major JECOR projects include VOTRAKUN for developing a vocational training program and AGWAT to advise on agricultural development and water resources research. JECOR was established in 1975 by agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Department of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE: U.S. Military Training Mission - USMTM trains mechanized units of the Ministry of Defense's land forces as well as the Royal Saudi Air Force and the Royal Saudi Navy on the use of U.S. equipment. It advises the Ministry of Defense at the Joint Chiefs level and is the senior U.S. Military group in the Kingdom. Headquarters are in Dhahran.

Corp of Engineers - COE is responsible for contract management for the Ministry of Defense and Saudi Arabian National Guard. It is the largest single DOD agency in the Kingdom. Headquartered in Riyadh, COE is currently engaged in \$18.9 billion worth of contracts.

Office of the Project Manager, SANG - OPM/SANG is headquartered in Riyadh and is engaged in a program to modernize the Saudi Arabian National Guard.

Air Force Logistics Command - This organization monitors F-5 and F-15 contract management in close cooperation with USMTM. Their headquarters are in Dhahran.

AMERICAN COMPANIES: There are over 400 firms and approximately 45,000 American citizens in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Larger projects include the construction of the new industrial port cities of Jubail (on the Gulf) and Yanbu (on the Red Sea). The Pasadena-based Ralph Parsons Company is involved in the development of Yanbu and Bechtel Corporation with Jubail.

TRADE: U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia in 1979 totalled \$4.9 billion. In the first half of 1980 they reached \$2.7 billion.

Saudi Arabia is America's largest supplier of imported crude oil, followed by Nigeria. In March 1980 the U.S. imported 1.38 million barrels a day from Saudi Arabia, or about 24% of our imported oil.

EDUCATION: There are approximately 13,500 Saudi students in the United States on Saudi government scholarships and another 2,500 studying privately. The majority of these students are pursuing graduate studies. Saudi students on scholarship are managed by the Saudi Arabian Educational Mission in Houston, Texas.<sup>65</sup>



# Mission Organization

## MISSION ORGANIZATION

DEFINITION: Mission (Mish'-ən) "The entirety of official U.S. representation in a given foreign country, including civilian and military personnel, which functions under the supervision of the Ambassador."<sup>66</sup>

Permanent foreign missions are made up of a group of State Department and other governmental agencies with operational responsibilities needed for implementing U.S. relations in the host country. The "Country Team" as it is called, is headed by the Ambassador and his assistant, the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM).

The "Country Team" is a management team designed to promote inter-departmental coordination, job assignment, planning, and recommending policy to Washington. They are a team of professionals organized specifically to assure that all available U.S. resources are mobilized and brought to bear on the problems of the Host Country. The "Country Team" of Saudi Arabia consists of the embassy (State Department), Defense Attache, USICA, and Treasury Attache. The non-state department organizations are specialized foreign detachments assigned to Riyadh.<sup>67</sup> The embassy functions are divided into substantive: executive, political and economic, and non-substantive: consular, administrative, with a

special attache of the Foreign Commercial Service. The substantive functions make up the diplomatic apparatus. Of the non-substantive functions, the administration section is responsible for the operation and support facilities for the embassy compound and staff housing; the consular section is primarily responsible for U.S. citizen and immigration services. The Foreign Commercial Service attache is a public extension of the economic section with additional specialized services.

AMBASSADOR: Symbolizes the sovereignty of the United States and represents the person of the President of the United States reporting to the President through the Secretary of State. "Ambassadors have full responsibility for implementing the United States foreign policy by any and all United States Government personnel within their country assignment, except those under active military commands. Their responsibilities include negotiating agreements between the United States and the host country, explaining and disseminating official United States policy and maintaining cordial relations with that country's government and people."<sup>68</sup>



## MAJOR ACTIVITIES

COMMUNICATION: Foreign policy directives/clarifications issued by State Department.

Providing status reports on the condition of the host country. Reporting the effectiveness of the foreign policy.

## INTERACTION:

- .Attend official functions
- .Making speeches
- .Negotiating all treaties and agreements
- .Meeting important government, social and commercial officials and maintaining contact with them. Notifying them of official United States policy and soliciting their advice and opinions on various aspects of the policies.
- .Visit various sections of the host country
- .Arranging for official visitors from United States

## MANAGEMENT:

- .Coordinating and evaluating activities of all United States Government personnel
- .As leader of the country team regular meetings are held with principal agency heads where appropriate means of implementing foreign policy are discussed and the necessary directives are given.

## SOCIAL:

- .Entertaining is an indispensable tool for establishing satisfactory relationships among local government officials, the diplomatic or consular corps and the cultural, political economic and social communities. The ultimate goal is to help promote goodwill and ease the achievement of the United States foreign policy objectives.
- .The Ambassador's spouse is responsible for planning entertainment and the overall running of the Embassy residence. Moreover, the spouse is encouraged to develop friendships with other leading officials.
- .The Ambassador and spouse are ultimately responsible for the morale of the Mission and must maintain a warm interest in all members.
- .The DCM helps the Ambassador in discharging some of these duties as well as informing the Ambassador of activities and problems with the staff.
- .Social arrangements are generally made through the protocol officer and/or the principal's secretary.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION (DCM): The Ambassador's principal advisor and coordinator, the DCM informs him on all important developments and relieves him of some of his less important duties. In the absence of the Ambassador, the DCM will carry on his day to day activities.

POLITICAL: Principal advisor to the Ambassador on political policies, treaties, and agreements with Saudi Arabia. Monitors, analyzes and



informs on the political climate in Saudi Arabia. Maintains contacts with senior Saudi Arabian officials. Reviews and contributes to public speeches. Manages political crisis reporting.

POLITICAL/MILITARY: Sub-section focuses on the interrelationship between political and military affairs and the strategic result of their interaction.

ECONOMIC: Principal advisor to the Ambassador on trade and financial policies, agreements and guidelines in Saudi Arabia. The economic section monitors, analyzes and informs on the economic status of Saudi Arabia. Negotiates on economic matters such as technical assistance, loans and investment, trade, finance, transportation, communications and related matters.

Maintains contacts with senior officials concerned with economic, commercial, industrial and related matters.

CONSULAR: The consular section is responsible for the care and organization of American and Saudi Arabians moving between the two countries. For the United States citizens (40,000) in Saudi Arabia, the consulate handles passports and veteran's affairs; provides legal advice and

welfare; helps organize searches for missing persons and disaster relief; aids and directs United States seamen.

For immigrants to the United States, the consulate processes visas and citizenship papers.

For the general public, the consulate will notarize documents and handle some shipping arrangements.

ADMINISTRATION: The Administrative section is responsible for the operational functions of the Embassy compound. These functions include:

Internal: Budget and Fiscal  
Personnel  
Security, MSG  
Health  
Classified and Unclassified Communications

Support  
(GSO): Building Maintenance  
Contracting and Procurement  
Property and Supply  
Shipping and Customs  
Transportation  
Motor Pool  
Garage

DEFENSE ATTACHE: Supervises military affairs which have strategic importance. This includes intelligence reporting, military assistance (MAAG) and advisory programs (MAAP).

Disaster relief is another responsibility.



TREASURY ATTACHE: A foreign extension of the United States Treasury Department, the Treasury Attache reports and advises on monetary affairs between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

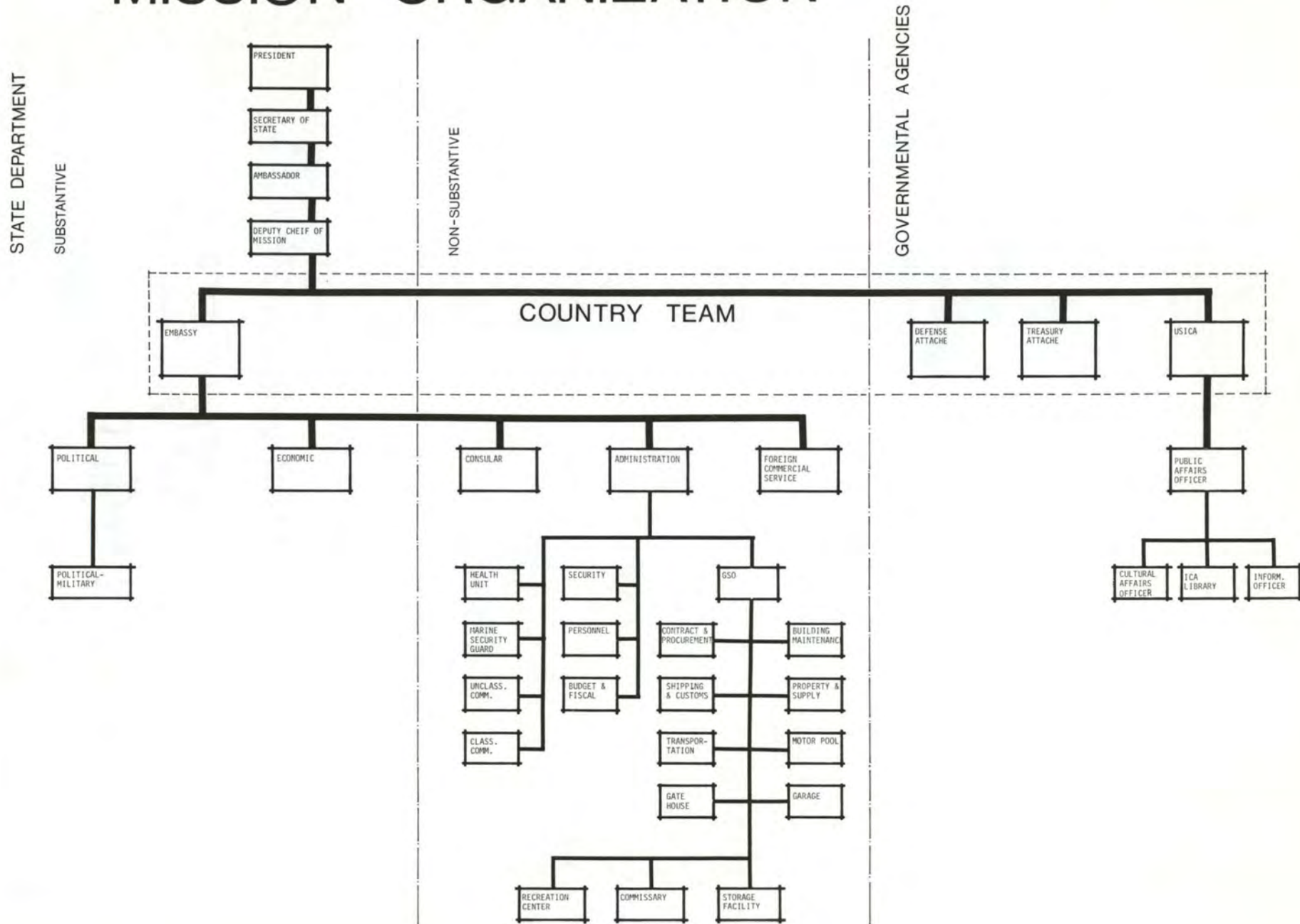
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE (FCS): FCS is a foreign exchange of the Department of Commerce which, in coordination with the Economic section, promotes United States business interests abroad. The FCS aids and advises the United States businessmen in Saudi Arabia. A commercial library is provided for additional reference. FCS promotes and arranges conferences, seminars and trade shows for mutually interested groups.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (ICA): The major goals of the ICA are:

Gauge the impact of American policies and actions on local public opinion, and make American policies and programs understandable to people in other lands.

To implement these goals, the ICA works to promote a public dialogue, responds to public inquiries, arranges speaking engagements, briefings, seminars, and conferences between mutually interested organizations. Moreover, ICA provides the public with printed, audio and visual information.

# MISSION ORGANIZATION





# User Profile

## USER PROFILE

### EMBASSY PERSONNEL

AMERICANS: Most of the American personnel speak a fluent Arabian dialect; some have served more than one tour in the Middle East; all are well grounded in local and regional affairs; and all are professionals in their respective skills. Most are Foreign Service career diplomats or special detachments of their respective organizations.

Nearly all are family men and women whose children have accompanied them to make a new home in Saudi Arabia. Their terms at post may range from two to four years.

Neither "Ugly Americans" nor "Quiet Americans", they make up the U.S. team effort abroad.

NATIONALS: The Service and Support Personnel are normally hired locally from the host country and require no housing. However, the job market for Saudi Arabians has created such a demand that personnel have to be hired elsewhere. The majority are foreign nationals hired on work permits from Pakistan but others come from Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. These personnel and their dependents are transported to and housed near the Embassy.

The few Saudi Arabians that are hired, usually fill the jobs which provide liaison services between the Embassy and the Saudi Arabian government. The economic specialist, protocol specialist, security specialist, and translators are good examples. The remaining support personnel fulfill a wide range of positions from ICA program assistants to chauffeurs.

#### VISITORS

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS: Foreign diplomats may include representatives from Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to various diplomatic corps representatives from the other countries represented in the Diplomatic Quarter. They are career diplomats and their representational role must be handled with the appropriate protocol. A list of those carrying diplomatic immunity is maintained by the Saudi Arabian Authorities and the United States Embassy.

Protocol usually dictates the rank of diplomats who visit an Embassy. Heads of State rarely visit an Embassy. Upon arrival in the host country, the Ambassador delivers his credentials to the Head of State personally. However, on special occasions a Secretary of State or Minister of Foreign Affairs may visit the Ambassador. Often the Ambassador of another country may come to the United States Ambassador



for a courtesy call, to assess reaction to foreign policy or exchange information.

Protocol also dictates the appropriate time and procedure for making a call whether business or social. Each country has a particular custom which all are familiar with.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS: Visits from our own government leaders may include: The President or Vice President, representatives from the House and State Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Advisor, Foreign Envoys and State Governors.

Government leaders and their families are often guests at the Ambassador's residence. Various leaders in the private sector who may visit the Embassy include: heads of major corporations, union leaders, religious leaders, heads of charity organizations and institutional leaders. Leaders from the private sector may stay at the Ambassador's residence upon his invitation.

Of the 40,000 United States citizens in Saudi Arabia the majority are aiding Saudi Arabia during its rapid development and includes people involved in business and industries such as oil production, construction,

manufacturing, retailing, shipping, importing, planning and engineering.

SAUDI ARABIANS: The Embassy deals with a wide variety of Saudi Arabians in promoting United States interests and may include: senior government officials, religious leaders, labor leaders, cultural leaders, commercial and industrial leaders.

The consulate, although a small operation, provides visa services to the diverse population of Saudi Arabia. Nomadic herdsman, retail storekeeper, civil engineer, date farmer and university professor are some examples of those seeking consulate services.



# Scenarios

## SCENARIOS

PASSPORT: An American tourist has lost her passport in Riyadh. She had gone shopping in the nearby Mokabra Suq (market) and while she was away her passport was stolen from her room. When she arrived at the Embassy, the receptionist directed her toward the consulate waiting room for U.S. citizens.

An NIV clerk asked her for some identification and fortunately she had a driver's license and her birth certificate. The clerk filled out a passport application and then asked the tourist to have passport photos taken and to return the following day. The clerk completed a report on the stolen passport and sent the information and the number of the passport to the State Department over a wireless teletype machine. A few hours later a message confirming the tourist's citizenship along with a new passport number returned.

When the tourist returned the next day the clerk placed the photos on the new passport and application, and handed them to the tourist to sign. Then the clerk handed them to a consular officer who embossed them both with a United States passport seal. Happily the tourist was able to continue her trip with a brand new passport.

INDUSTRIALIST: A senior aide to the chairman of an international construction company is doing a market study of Saudi Arabia. Their specialty is large civil works projects. The aide had already attended several conferences in the United States sponsored by the Department of Commerce and now has come to Riyadh for further inspection. Having made an appointment with the Foreign Commercial Service Chief, the aide arrives promptly at 9:00 a.m. at the Embassy. The Foreign Commercial Service Chief welcomes him into his office and asks if the aide has any special concerns regarding the nature of business in Saudi Arabia. The usual questions are asked. How do I sort my way through the maze of ministries and officials to obtain a bid on a project? Who are the reputable subcontractors and material suppliers? What are the unique legal ramifications concerning contracts and customs in Saudi Arabia? The Foreign Commercial Service Chief had his secretary produce the addresses of the ministries in charge of civil works and the names of important officials to contact. He told the aide about a briefing on business in Saudi Arabia in the multi-purpose facility next week and about a Trade Show to be held at the Intercontinental Hotel next month. A commercial assistant brought a list of references on Saudi Arabia. A general conversation between the Foreign Commercial Service Chief and



the aide ensued in which the aide discussed the time and nature of his company's intended involvement. At the end of their meeting the Foreign Commercial Service Chief introduced a Foreign Commercial Service officer who will handle any future inquiries and business which the aide may require.

DIPLOMAT: The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, was in Riyadh to discuss with the Saudi Arabians their latest peace proposals for the Middle East. He decided to pay a courtesy call on the United States Ambassador and sent the appropriate calling card. Upon receipt of the card, the Ambassador notified the Deputy Chief of Mission who in turn instructed the protocol officer and the security officer to make the necessary arrangements.

The British Foreign Secretary arrived in a motorcade of three cars which was admitted through the main entrance gate and parked. Outside the Embassy the Deputy Chief of Mission greeted the British Foreign Secretary and escorted him to the Ambassador's office. The Ambassador welcomed the British Diplomat in the reception area and escorted him into his office.

A cordial conversation began which ranged from personal inquiries to a

political tete-a-tete. The secretary served light refreshments, tea and biscuits for the British Foreign Secretary and jelly beans for the Ambassador.

After about 20 minutes, the British Secretary prepares to leave and although the Ambassador urges him to stay longer, he mentions a prior engagement. They shake hands exchange felicitations and the Ambassador escorts the British Diplomat along with the Deputy Chief of Mission to the elevator lobby.

POLITICAL CHIEF: On November 27, 1979 a group of Islamic extremists attacked the Kabba in Mecca and hostile rumors spread that Americans were responsible. The Political Chief dispatched several officers to assess the situation through local contacts and the Saudi Arabian security officials. As reliable reports return that Islamic extremists are responsible, the Ambassador is informed and the information is relayed from the Classified Communications Center via satellite to the State Department Operations Center. The Secretary of State is informed. He makes a public statement clarifying the situation and issues a foreign policy directive to the Ambassador requesting the Saudi Arabians to confirm his statement publically.



# Design Parameters

## PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS<sup>69</sup>

GENERAL: Access and egress for physically handicapped.

Shelter at Main Entrance.

Arrangement of public spaces for convenient service to the public.

Arrangement of sensitive areas remote from public.

Arrangement should allow for convertibility and flexibility.

Efficient circulation employing maximum use of double loaded corridors.

Provision for building expansion either vertically, horizontally or both.

Physical security of the building.

PROGRAMMING: Expansion Factor - 25% net office over 5 year projected  
personnel

Gross Area =  $\frac{\text{Net Area}}{\text{Efficiency}}$

Efficiency

Embassy: 60%

Residence: 67%

Basic Space Module: 75 ft<sup>2</sup>, 6.90 m<sup>2</sup>

Dimension Limitations: Minimum ceiling height

Typical office space 9'-0"

Classified Conference Room 10'-0"

Classified Communications Center 10'-0"

General Storage Areas 10'-0"

#### CONSTRUCTION

##### BUDGET:

. Office building 102,423 ft<sup>2</sup>, @ \$300/ft<sup>2</sup> = \$30,726,900

. Support facilities 27,500 ft<sup>2</sup> @ \$150/ft<sup>2</sup> = 4,125,000

Approximate Total Budget .. .. \$34,851,900

##### ESCALATION:

- . Project will include international labor and U.S. materials
- . Budget includes 10% inflation listed by Saudi government to 1983 construction mid point
- . Present construction costs are running at 12%

##### BIDDING:

- . International bidding with pre-qualifications

##### LABOR:

- . Majority is imported
- . Low quality/cost - Pakistan



- . Medium quality/low - medium cost

- Phillipines
  - Taiwan

- . High quality - medium cost

- Japan
  - Korea

- . High quality/cost -

- United States
  - Britain
  - Germany

#### MATERIALS:

- . Embassy is to be a showcase of U.S. materials and technology
- . All materials are to be United States manufactured and shipped via U.S. shipping companies
- . Materials will be shipped to Dhahran and trucked to site
- . U.S. supplied materials 25% higher due to shipping expenses and vender mark-up

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- . Low maintenance (materials and equipment) is an absolute necessity
- . New building technology is feasible and advisable
- . Don't dig deep - hard ground makes excavation expensive

- . Don't use extensive on-site labor - excessive heat affects labor
- . Don't specify gypsum plaster
- . Don't depend on potable water - many impurities
- . Don't use water cooled A/C - air impurities contain corrosive contaminants
- . Don't use local marble - beautiful, but brittle
- . Don't use steel frame
- . Don't specify fixtures (plumbing) and A/C equipment made outside the U.S.

Best bet: use combination poured in place and precast concrete. Count on a minimum of two years to build. Wide discrepancy in bids not unusual. Local limestone is more expensive than Italian travertine.

#### COST STUDIES<sup>70</sup>

##### Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency Building:

Designer: Yamasaki; Contractor: J.A. Jones, Inc.

Present Day Cost (1980): \$150/ft<sup>2</sup>

Projected 2 year cost (1985) @ 12% inflation: \$250/ft<sup>2</sup>

Construction: The building consists of two towers, 10 floors each and is a poured-in-place and precast structure with Italian travertine cladding.



University of Petroleum and Minerals:

Designer: CRS, Houston

Cost: UPM Projects Under Construction (1980):

Conference Center \$262/sq. ft

Classroom Building \$152.70/sq. ft.

Parking Garage \$55.60/sq. ft.

Bid - July 1979

Mid point July 1980

Construction: Poured-in-place concrete with sand blasted architectural finish.

Photogrammetry Building (Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources):

Designer: CRS, Houston

Cost: \$162/sq. ft. November 1977 (mid construction)

\$197/sq. ft. February 1980 @ 12% escalation

Construction: Poured-in-place structure and precast panels with sand blasted tan concrete.

SECURITY<sup>71</sup>

SECURITY THREAT: Our diplomatic missions abroad are highly visible symbols of the United States. As such, they present convenient targets against which mobs, terrorists, dissidents or cranks can vent their anger and frustration or attempt to seek political or economic gain by threat, violence or embarrassments. U.S. diplomatic missions are also primary targets for espionage penetration by hostile intelligence services around the world.

## SECURITY PERSONNEL

U.S. MARINES: United States Marine Security Guards (MSG) are assigned to ensure the physical integrity of the mission. The MSG mans fixed guard stations and conducts roving patrols throughout the mission building and grounds. Although provided with defensive weapons and other gear, the Marines, as U.S. Military personnel, may be limited in their military response to volatile situations. They cannot return fire unless American life is in immediate danger. Their main function in such cases is to provide delaying tactics to give senior officers and host government officials time to develop response strategies or, in the



most acute conditions, to conduct an orderly retreat to internal safe havens and also to destroy classified documents.

FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONALS (FSN): Perform limited and routine security functions - i.e. - the main lobby receptionist.

CONTRACT GUARDS: The internal security personnel are supplemented by a professional guard service hired by the post. These guards provide vehicle and pedestrian control to the mission compound or the entrances of the building itself and conduct roving patrols of the mission grounds. These guards cannot be assumed to be dependable in extreme situations.

AMBASSADOR: The Chief of Mission at a mission has responsibility for all activities of the mission, including its security posture.

POST SECURITY OFFICER: Day-to-day implementation of the post's security program is left to the Post Security Officer (PSO).

MARINE SECURITY GUARD CONTROL BOOTH: The control booth is the heart of a mission's security program. It is from this point that the MSG or receptionist-guard controls and monitors the security of the entire building, grounds, and all ingress and egress points. Where possible

the booth should be designed to accommodate a MSG and receptionist (Foreign Service National). From within the booth, the guard controls ingress and egress through remote electrical door devices. Observation is accomplished both through direct visual observation of the building's main entrance and through remote observation and control using technical devices such as closed circuit television systems (CCTV), card access systems, intercoms, and alarms for entrances and exit points at sensitive areas within the building and for the staff/service entrance. The main entrance booth is usually designated MSG post No. 1 and is normally manned 24 hours a day. It is considered the primary control point for the security of the mission.

EXTERNAL SECURITY: Protection of the external portions of the building and chancery grounds to the property line fall under this heading. The following items should be addressed:

FENCES AND WALLS: Fences are preferred over walls because they allow visibility and do not invite hostile posters. Barriers higher than recommended height are inappropriate.

MINIMUM HEIGHT: 3 m  
CLEAR ZONE: 6 m  
DISTANCE TO BUILDING: 15 m



LIGHTING: An automatic lighting systems should provide sufficient illumination on the building exterior and grounds during hours of darkness so that an intruder's presence is immediately apparent.

EXTERIOR GUARD BOOTHS: Guard booths are employed to protect from the elements guards who control entry points. Booths must be hardened for ballistics protection and connected to control booth monitor.

ALARM SYSTEM: An alarm system protecting the grounds and perimeter barrier is connected to the control booth monitor.

THE "SIXTEEN FOOT RULE": Hardening of the exterior of the building concerns the elimination or protection of windows below sixteen feet (5 m) from the ground. A security preference is no windows at all at this level but where preferences cannot be accommodated windows must be protected by decorative, impenetrable bars or grills or impenetrable glazing.

EXTERIOR WINDOWS: All exterior windows should be minimized and glazed with laminated glass.

BUILDING EXTERIOR: Projections, balconies, ledges or any other means

which would allow an acrobatic intruder to gain access to upper windows should be avoided.

INTERNAL SECURITY: The intent of the internal security measures is to insure that visitors entering the embassy are without weapons and go no farther into the building than their business requires, and to segregate American, Foreign National, and visitor traffic once in the building to avoid unauthorized access to critical or sensitive areas.

Internal security is composed of a number of interrelated areas, such as entrance and exit control, visitor inspection and segregation, traffic flow and control, alarms and control devices, secure areas and safe havens. For successful internal security, these diverse considerations must be integrated into one homogeneous plan.

#### PUBLIC ENTRANCES

HARD LINE: The hard line, a physically impenetrable barrier, separates general public access areas from internal functions and is composed of two types of barriers, ballistic and forced entry. Public functions may be placed either outside the forced entry barrier or straddle it, but maintaining all functions within the ballistics barrier.



LOBBY: The public entrance should be designed so that visitors can get no farther than the lobby without passing through an inspection station. The inspection station manned by a contract guard screens all visitors and parcels for weapons. The remainder of the building must be isolated from the lobby with the "hard line". The focal point of control is the MSG control booth which monitors the inspection station and controls all access points from the lobby with electrically controlled doors.

INTERNAL ACCESS: Once passed the initial screening at the inspection station, visitors must follow certain procedures to gain further access to the following building sections:

Public Functions - guard monitor approval

External Office Functions - receptionist regulated, guard monitor approval, unescorted.

Internal Office functions - receptionist notification to appropriate office, guard monitor approval unescorted.

Restricted Functions - Receptionist verification of appointment by appropriate office, guard monitor approval, accompanied by escort.

TRAFFIC FLOW: Visitors to these respective functions should be routed

to their destinations by controlled routes preventing wandering in other parts of the building.

Proper traffic flow for employees should avoid transiting public functions and visitor routes.

Areas within the Embassy where Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) work are unclassified and should be located in such a manner that neither FSN nor visitors have a need to transit classified areas. Classified areas are restricted to American personnel only.

STAFF/SERVICE ENTRANCE: A separate staff entrance and a loading dock should connect to a common building entrance which is controlled by the guard monitor using card access systems combined with intercom and CCTV.

ELEVATORS: Elevators require secure access lobbies with card access controls to prevent visitors from existing on classified floors. Freight elevator has cypher lock access for executive level.

FIRE EXITS: An extra vestibule between the stairs and the exterior provides a monitoring area and additional security. Exterior doors are locked with a time delay device which allows the MSG control monitor time to override unlocking in the event of a breach of security.



Otherwise after 20 seconds or during a power failure, the lock is released.

#### SAFE HAVEN

A Safe Haven is the final place of refuge and defense in the foreign service building. It is here that embassy personnel must seek protective shelter in the event of a massive breach of all other security and protective measures and especially when host government protection is ineffectual or nonexistent.

Traditionally, this area has been the Communications Center, however this now serves only the executive level because of the remote and sensitive nature of these facilities. Other areas are being used for easier access to the remaining embassy employees. The safe haven is constructed as a reinforced concrete vault with a vault door. Independent life support systems are supplied within. The safe haven is usually located near verticle circulation for easy access from within office building.

# Functional Relationships

## FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

The Embassy is organized under similar activities and functions as well as access and security requirements. The major groupings are: Main Entrance, General Office, Executive Level and Support Facilities.

The Main Entrance group consists of functions requiring direct access for the public, personnel, and service as well as those needed to control the public and staff/service entrances.

The General Office group consists of internal and external office functions. The external functions are embassy and non-state department organizations which require limited public access. The internal offices are in-house functions concerned with embassy operations. These facilities contain administrative functions for the support facilities and must be directly related to the support offices in that section.

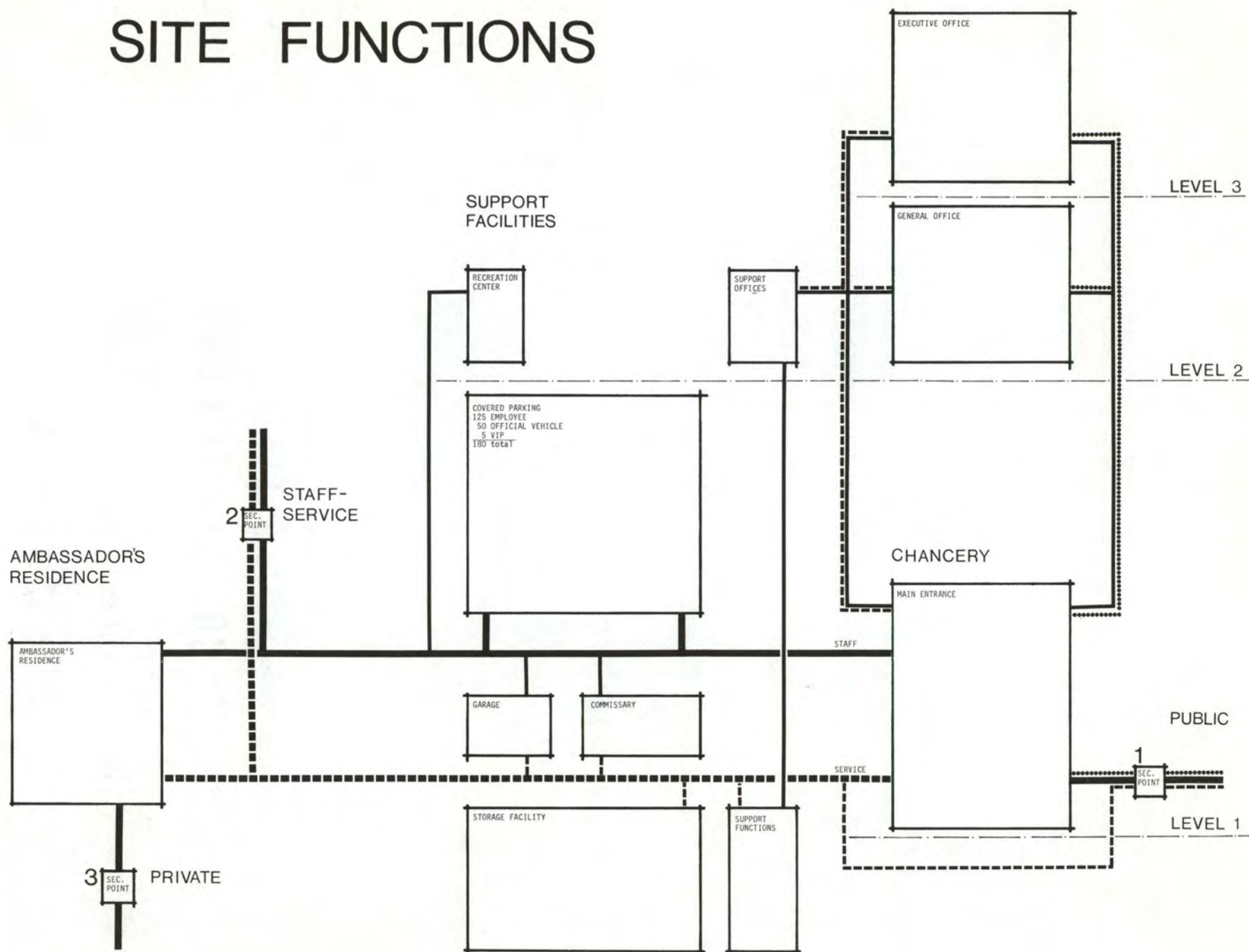
The Executive Level consists of diplomatic and defense sections and their support spaces. Although requiring direct access for diplomats and other persons of stature, this section is separated and remote from other sections for security reasons. Access is limited to U.S. personnel and escorted visitors only.

The Support Facilities group is not part of the embassy office building but is directly related to the administrative functions in the general



office area. The Support Facilities consist of support offices, support functions and auxiliary support functions. The support offices oversee and control the support and auxiliary functions. The support facilities require access to staff/service entrances for the site and the embassy office building.

# SITE FUNCTIONS





# Space - Personnel Relationships

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## MAIN ENTRANCE

### - PUBLIC ACCESS

Lobby  
Consulate  
ICA Library  
Multi-Purpose Facility  
Marine Security Guard

### - STAFF/SERVICE ACCESS

Health Unit  
Unclassified Communications  
Service Area

## GENERAL OFFICE AREA

### - EXTERNAL OFFICE FUNCTIONS

ICA Offices  
Foreign Commerical Service  
Treasury Attache  
Budget and Fiscal Section

### - INTERNAL OFFICE FUNCTIONS

Administration Section  
Security Section  
Personnel Section  
Office Support  
Cafeteria

## EXECUTIVE LEVEL

### - SUBSTANTIVE

Executive Section  
Political Section  
Economic Section

### - NON-SUBSTANTIVE

Defense Attache  
Classified Communications Center  
Post Reference Library  
Service Conference Room

## SUPPORT FACILITIES

### - SUPPORT OFFICES

General Services Office  
Contracting & Procurement  
Shipping and Customs  
Transportation

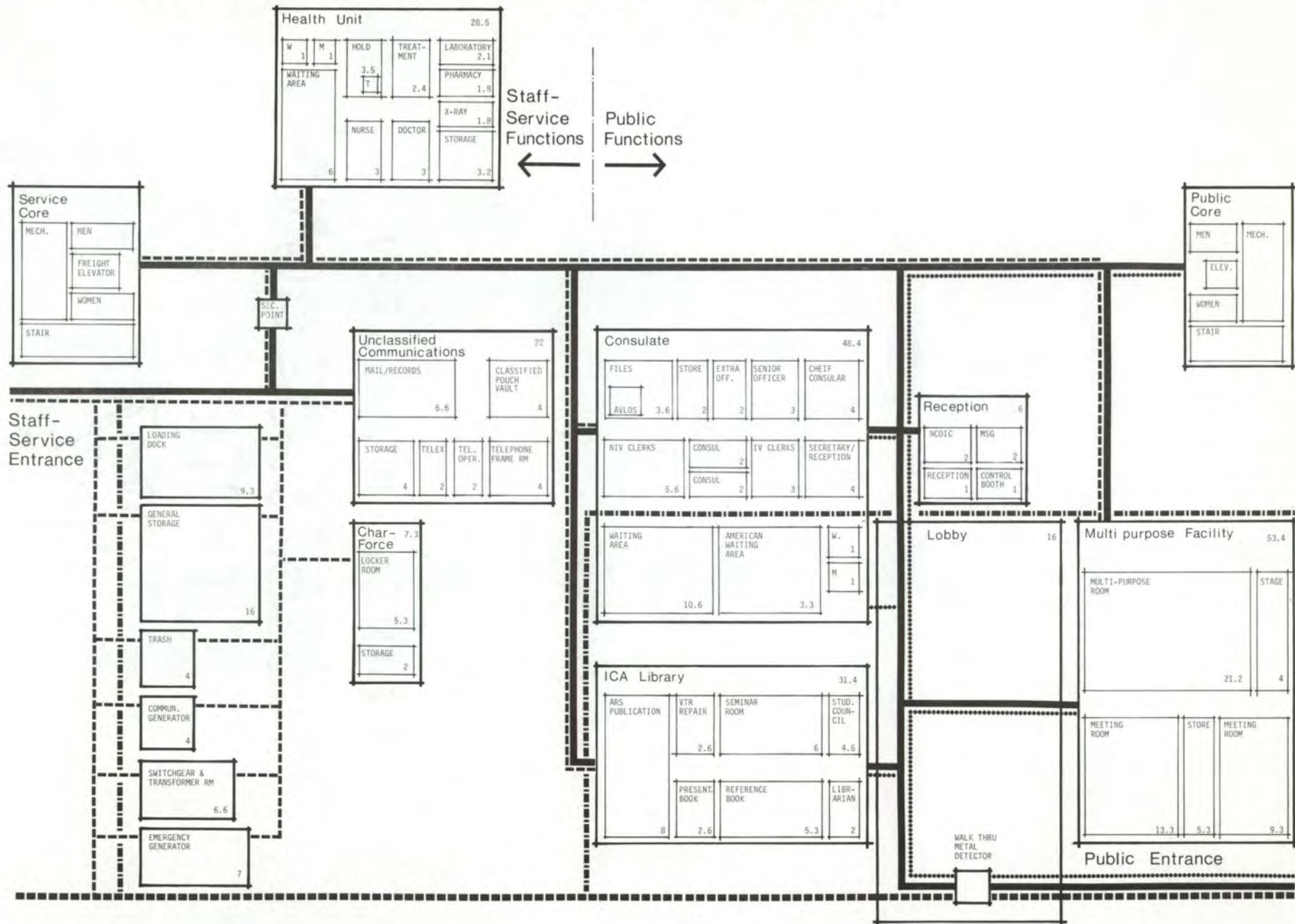
### - SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Building Maintenance  
Property and Supply  
Motor Pool  
Garage

### - AUXILIARY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Storage Facility  
Commissary  
Recreation Center  
Gate House

# MAIN ENTRANCE LEVEL





## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Lobby			1,000	13
Receptionist		1		1
Guard Monitor	1			1
Walk Through				
Metal Detector		1		1
Total	1	2	1,000	16

## LOBBY

ACCESS: General Public

SECURITY: Public area. All persons are screened through a metal detector. Entry points to all spaces off the lobby are controlled by the guard control booth. Outside hard line. MSG must have direct access to the lobby.

FUNCTION: The lobby provides a central point of public access to the consulate, ICA Library, Multi-purpose facility and the Embassy office area.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Chief Consular Officer	1		300	4
Sec/Reception		1	300	4
Consular Officer	1		225	3
Consular Officer	1		150	2
Consular Officer	1		150	2
NIV Clerks		4	425	6
IV Clerks		2	225	3
AVLOS/File Room			75	1
Storage			150	2
Waiting Room (counter w/3 spaces)			800	11
Amer. Services Waiting Room (counter w/1 space)			250	3
Toilet Rooms (M&F)			150	2
Files			200	3
Extra Office			150	2
Total	4	7	3,550	48

## THE CONSULATE

ACCESS: General Public; VIP access to chief consular through general office area.

SECURITY: The "hard" line is drawn at tellers' windows between waiting areas and visa clerks. This separates the public area from the general office control. Visa stamps are controlled by consular officers and must be kept secure.

ACTIVITIES: External: Visas processing  
Notorizing  
Passport processing  
U.S. citizen services

Internal: Application processing  
Private interviews  
Administration and supervision

REMARKS: Chief of Consul and his secretary/receptionist are concerned only with administrative functions and access for people of stature should be from the general office area. The Senior Consular Officer supervises the section. His private office should have a window to the open office area.

In an open office area are the junior consular officers at desks, NIV (non-immigrant visa) and IV (immigrant visa) clerks who work at the tellers' windows which service the waiting areas.



The clerks have their work divided into external work: collecting visa applications, answering questions; and internal work: processing applications, stamping passports. An "L" shaped counter and desk arrangement is ideal for external work. A separate desk within view of the tellers' windows is for internal work. The morning is usually reserved for external work and in the afternoon the tellers' windows are closed allowing for time to process internal paperwork. Immigrants applying for permanent visas are interviewed in the extra office.

The AVL0S/File Room has a teletype machine linked directly to the State Department records. A noisy machine, the teletype, requires a separate room. Visas, stamps and passports are stored here overnight.

Waiting areas are divided into immigrant and U.S. citizen sections.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: The Consular section requires direct public access off the lobby.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY LIBRARY

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

ACCESS: General Public

SECURITY: Public area; Outside hard line.

FUNCTION: The library provides resource material for people wanting to know and understand more about the United States and its people. Video tapes on foreign policies, sports and current events are available for viewing.

Foreign students who wish to attend American technical schools and colleges are advised on the available opportunities.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: The library requires direct public access off the lobby.

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Librarian's Office			150	2
Ref Book Outreach Room	1		400	5
Student Counseling	1		350	5
Seminar/VTR Room			450	6
ARS/Publication Presentation	1		600	8
Book Storage			200	3
VTR Equip Storage/Repair			200	3
Total	3		2,350	32



## MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITY

## AREA:

	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Multi-purpose Room	1,600	21
Meeting Room	1,000	13
Meeting Room	700	9
Staging Area	300	4
Storage	400	5
Total	4,000	52

ACCESS: General Public; Personnel; Public Area.

SECURITY: Outside hard line; Internal access point controlled by marine guard when in use.

FUNCTION: The multipurpose facility provides flexible meeting spaces and is used primarily by the ICA and the FCS for movies, conferences, briefings, and seminars. These activities take place during or after Embassy office hours.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: The multi-purpose facility must have public access from the lobby and a separate outside entrance for after hours use.

## AREA/PERSONNEL

	US FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
NCOIC	1	150	2
Changing/Gear Rm		225	3
Marine Guard	7		
Total	8	375	5

## MARINE SECURITY GUARD

ACCESS: Marine Guards

SECURITY: General Office control

ACTIVITIES: The NCOIC or "Gunney Sergeant" is the commanding officer of this special detachment which is specially trained to insure the physical integrity of the Mission. The MSG maintains fixed guard stations and conducts roving patrols throughout the Mission buildings and grounds. Although equipped with defensive weapons, they cannot fire weapons unless approval is given by the Ambassador. Their principal function is to provide delaying tactics in order that senior officials can develop response strategies or in extreme conditions provide for the orderly retreat of personnel to safe havens.

The marine guard quarters are located off the Embassy compound. Since they are unauthorized to wear their uniforms on foreign soil they arrive at the Embassy in civilian clothes and change in the MSG change rooms. Defensive weapons and emergency gear are also located here.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Since the lobby is the most public accessible area, and the most likely place for a security threat, the MSG changing/gear room requires a location which permits the marines to conduct a defensive battle with aggressive intruders in that area.



## AREA/PERSONNEL

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Waiting Rm w/Sec	1		450	6
Dr's Office w/ Exam Room	1		225	3
Nurse's Office w/Exam Room	1		225	3
Treatment Rm			180	2
Holding Bed Room w/Toilet			264	4
X-Ray Room w/ Developing Area			140	2
Laboratory			160	2
Pharmacy w/Sink			140	2
Storage			240	3
Toilet (M)			65	1
Toilet (F)			50	1
Total	2	1	2,139	29

## HEALTH UNIT

ACCESS: Embassy personnel and dependents; General office control

SECURITY: Safe haven

FUNCTION: The Health Unit provides complete family health services for all Embassy personnel and dependents.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Ground floor access to employees' entrance. Access to verticle circulation.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Class Pouch Vault		300	4
Mail/Records Rm	2	500	7
Unclass Telex Rm		150	2
Storage Room		300	4
Telephone Oper	1	100	1
Telephone Frame Room		300	4
Total	3	1,650	22

## SERVICE AREA:

	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Gen Storage	1,200	16
Char-Force Locker Rm		
Shower & Toilets	400	5
Janitorial Storage	150	2
Trash Room	300	4
Loading Dock & Receiving Area	700	9
Transformers & Switchgear	500	7
Emergency Generator	525	7
Communications		
Emergency Generator	300	4
Total	4,075	54

## UNCLASSIFIED COMMUNICATIONS/SERVICE AREA

ACCESS: Embassy personnel

SECURITY: Inside hard line, outside general office control. Classified pouch vault requires restricted access. Telephone operator and Frame Room must be protected from security threats.

ACTIVITIES: The message center for unclassified communications which includes courier, mail, telephone, and telex services.

REMARKS: The Mail/Records Room is the Embassy post office with a counter and boxes for mail pick-up. Certified mail/records personnel handle the classified pouch vault. Classified pouches are delivered by courier to the pouch clerk. He stores them in the classified pouch vault which serves as a hold over point for delivery.

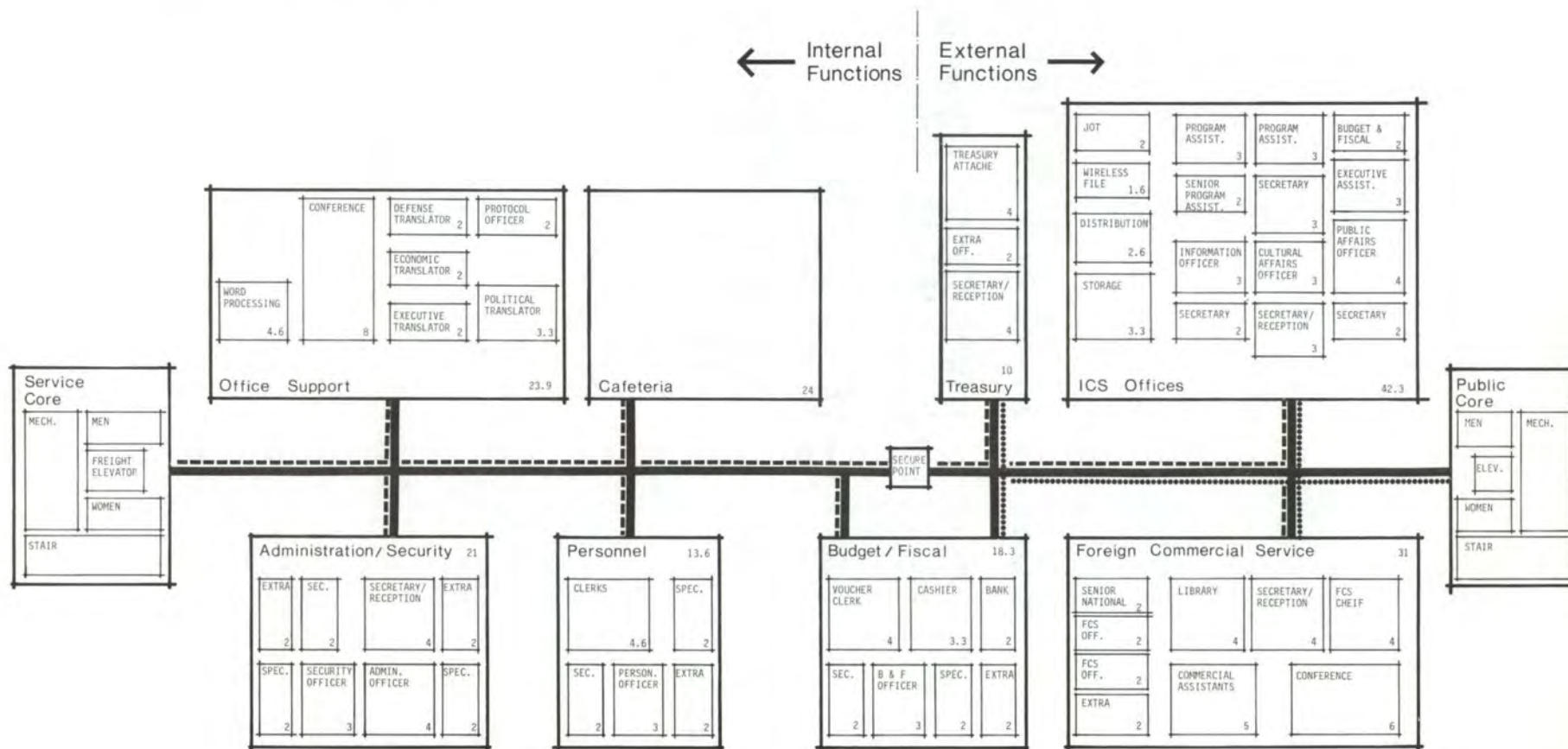
LOCATION DETERMINANTS: The Mail/Records Room should be connected to the service entrance.

Telex should be co-located with the Mail/Records Room to take advantage of the interoffice delivery system. Telephone operator should also be in the same location because it is a similar service function.



# GENERAL OFFICE LEVEL

← Internal Functions      External Functions →



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Public Affairs				
Public Aff Off	1		300	4
Exec Asst	1		225	3
Secretary	1		150	2
Budget & Fiscal		1	150	2
Reception			225	3
Subtotal	3	1	1,050	14
Cultural Affairs				
Cul Aff Officer	1		225	3
Secretaries		2	225	3
Program Assts		2	225	3
Subtotal	1	4	675	9
Information				
Info Officer	1		225	3
Secretary		1	150	2
Sr Prog Asst		1	150	2
Prog Asst & Translator		2	225	3
JOT	1		150	2
Wireless File			100	2
Subtotal	2	4	1,000	14

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY (ICA) OFFICES

ACCESS: Screened Public; Personnel; VIP.

SECURITY: General office control.

ACTIVITIES: Public Affairs Officer (PAO) - Administrative Duties;

Attends staff meetings (secure Conference Room); Meetings with persons of stature; public statements/press conferences.

Cultural Affairs Officer (CAO) - Office Duties: Meetings with persons of stature; Organizes meetings in multiuse facility.

Information Officer (IO) - Office Duties: Issues printed material; Press releases; Radio programming.

REMARKS: The PAO officer is usually a high ranked officer and because of his important position in promoting U.S. interests usually has a well designed office space.

He meets regularly with people of stature in Saudi Arabia. He is responsible for the ICA section and the public image of the United States Embassy.

The Cultural Affairs officer meets with people of social and cultural importance and arranges for cultural events such as arranging tours for performing artists, showing movies in the multi-purpose rooms, and



	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Support Space				
Storage/Supply			250	3
Distribution			200	3
Subtotal			450	6
Total	6	9	3,175	43

arranging conferences of cultural groups with similar interests. The Information officer distributes magazines (e.g. Al Hayat Fi America), pamphlets, news and feature material (via radio-teletype).

LOCATION DETERMINANT: ICA offices should have a prime location for image as well as direct access by unescorted people of stature.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
FCS Chief	1	1	300	4
Sec/Reception	1		300	4
FCS Officer	1		150	2
FCS Officer	1		150	2
Sr Natl Asst		1	150	2
Extra Office			150	2
Commercial Asst		3	375	5
FCS Library		1	300	4
Conference Rm			450	6
Total	4	6	2,325	31

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Treasury Attache	1		300	4
Sec/ Reception	1		300	4
Extra Office			150	2
Total	2		750	10

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE (FCS)

ACCESS: Screened public personnel.

SECURITY: General office control

ACTIVITIES: Consulting American businessmen, providing research materials and services, and organizing seminars and trade shows.

REMARKS: The FCS chief supervises the section with his secretary/receptionist and the aid of the FCS officers. The Senior National Assistant advises on the nature of Saudi business.

The Commercial assistants service the FCS library.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: A consulting service the FCS can operate in the general office area with access to the public. Larger public functions are held either in the multi-purpose room or in a trade center located in Riyadh.

## TREASURY ATTACHE

ACCESS: Screened public; Personnel.

SECURITY: General office control.

ACTIVITIES: Official duties.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: The Treasury Attache is an independent function which can be located in the general office area with limited public access.



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
B&F Officer	1		225	3
Secretary		1	150	2
B&F Specialist		1	150	2
Extra Office	2		150	2
Cashier (w/ cashier's window)		1	250	3
Bank Office (w/ cashier's window)		1	150	2
B&F Voucher Clerk		2	300	4
Total	3	6	1,375	18

## BUDGET AND FISCAL SECTION

ACCESS: Screened public; Personnel

SECURITY: General office control. The bank office and cashier contain concernable quantities of currency and must be protected accordingly.

ACTIVITIES: Budget and Fiscal is responsible for fiscal management of the post including accounting, payroll, regional finance office, budget expenditures, bank and cashier services.

REMARKS: The Budget and Fiscal officer is in charge of this section and has a secretary. The Budget and Fiscal specialist supervises the voucher clerks and cashiers who sit in an open office area behind teller windows. The bank office provides limited bank services to U.S. citizens such as cashing travellers checks. The bank office is open to the public during normal bank hours.

The cashier provides payments for fees and services as well as pays landlords, vendors and other people providing support services for the Embassy. Voucher clerks handle personnel expenditure claims for business and travel.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: The cashier, payroll and voucher clerks provide services for the personnel more than the limited bank hours which serve the public. The Budget and Fiscal section should be accessible to the public but relate directly to the Personnel section.

## ADMINISTRATION

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Admin Officer	1		300	4
Sec/Reception	1		300	4
Admin Specialist	1		150	2
Extra Office			150	2
Total	3		900	12

ACCESS: Personnel

SECURITY: General office control

ACTIVITIES: Directs the Administration section as chief of section.

REMARKS: The Administration officer is responsible for managing the department with the aid of the management specialist. Because of the interdependence of security and administration, the Chief of Security pools his secretary with the Administration officer. In the absence of one, the other will sustain his responsibilities.



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Chief Security Off	1		225	3
Secretary	1		150	2
Security Spec		1	150	2
Extra Office			150	2
Total	2	1	675	9

## SECURITY

ACCESS: Personnel

SECURITY: General office control. Security should be sufficient to prevent the compromising of the source of the security operations.

ACTIVITIES: The Post Security Officer (PSO) is responsible to a Regional Security Officer (RSO) for the implementation of the post security program.

REMARKS: Meetings with the Administration Officer, coordinating security implementation. Reviewing existing security and instructing marine guards, non-citizen personnel, and contract guards on proper execution. Reviewing personnel, security equipment, and physical facilities.

The Security Specialist aids the PSO in his responsibilities as a liaison and interpreter with the local authorities. The extra office is used for conferences and an office for visiting security specialist.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: A direct relation with the Administration suggests a close proximity.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Personnel Office	1		225	3
Secretary		1	150	2
Personnel Spec		1	150	2
Personnel Clerks		3	350	5
Extra Office			150	2
Total	1	5	1,025	14

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Executive Sec				
Sec/Translator		1	150	2
Political Sec				
Translators		2	250	3
Protocol Spec		1	150	2
Economic Sec				
Economic Spec		1	150	2
Defense Attache				
Translator		1	150	2
Total		6	850	11
Embassy Conf Rm			650	8
Word Process Center			350	5
Total			950	13

## PERSONNEL SECTION

ACCESS: Personnel

SECURITY: General office control

ACTIVITIES: The Personnel Section is responsible for the scheduling of Embassy personnel as they transfer from post to post.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Basically, an internal function relating to the administration officer, the Personnel Section should be in the general office area.

## OFFICE SUPPORT

ACCESS: Personnel

SECURITY: General office control

FUNCTION: Translates and advises on Saudi Arabian affairs.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: An internal function, the support area only requires indirect access from the executive level and general office area.



## CAFETERIA

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

FT<sup>2</sup> MODCafeteria  
(80 persons)

1,750 23

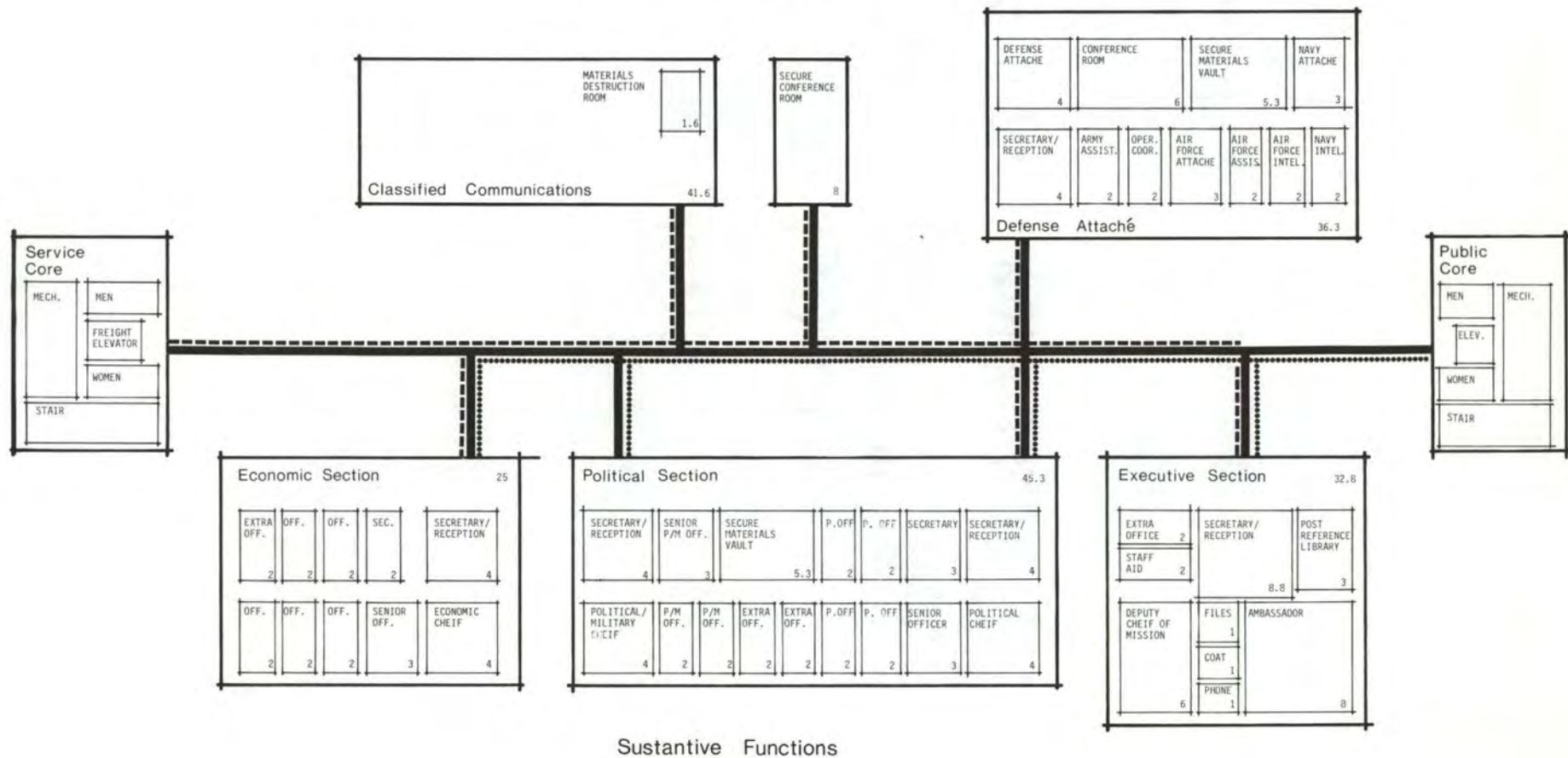
ACCESS: Personnel, limited public

SECURITY: General office control

FUNCTION: Provide luncheon service for office personnel on a day to day basis and catering service for seminars in the multi-purpose room.

# EXECUTIVE LEVEL

## Non-Substantive Functions





## EXECUTIVE SECTION

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Ambassador	1	600	8
Coat Closet & Bathroom		75	1
Dep Chief of Mission	1	450	6
Secretaries	3	360	5
Files & Kitchenette		75	1
Reception Area		300	4
Staff Asst	1	150	2
Extra Office		150	2
Total	6	2,240	29

ACCESS: Authorized American personnel; Escorted visitors

SECURITY: Restricted

ACTIVITIES: Administrative duties; classified communication with State Department; staff meetings (Secure Conference Room); Meetings with senior officials.

REMARKS: The Ambassador is aided by the DCM and staff assistant. The secretaries are pooled to combine services and to control the reception area. The Kitchen/Files Room is a common facility between the Ambassador and the DCM. The secure Phone Room is for the Ambassador's use.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: The Executive Section should be remote from public access but easily reached by escorted diplomats. The section also requires access to the Secure Conference Room, and Classified Communications Vault.

Chauffeurs for the executive staff are located in the motor pool. A Secretary/Translator is pooled with translators from other sections in the General Office area.

## POLITICAL SECTION

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Chief of Section	1	300	4
Sec/Reception	1	300	4
Pol Officer	1	225	3
Pol Officer	1	150	2
Secretary	1	150	2
Pol Officer	1	150	2
Pol Officer	1	150	2
Pol Officer	1	150	2
Extra Office		150	2
Pol/Mil Chief	1	300	4
Sec/Reception	1	300	4
Pol Mil Officer	1	225	3
Pol/Mil Officer	1	150	2
Pol/Mil Officer	1	150	2
Extra Office		150	2
Secure Materials Vault & Darkroom		400	5
Total	13	3,400	45

ACCESS: Authorized American personnel, Escorted visitors

SECURITY: Restricted

ACTIVITIES: Official duties; classified communication with State Department; staff meetings (Secure Conference Room); Meetings with senior officials.

REMARKS: The Chief of Section is the senior political advisor to the Ambassador. The secretary/receptionist serves him and receives the important officials who visit him. The Pol/Military Chief reports to the Chief of Section. Both secretary/receptionists should be pooled together to allow only one access point to the section. Due to the sensitive nature of information, both sections share a secure materials vault and darkroom.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: Reports directly to the Ambassador. Requires same level of security. Requires access to Secure Conference Room, Classified Communications Vault and the Materials Destruction Room. Translators and the protocol specialist for this section are located in the general office area under Office Support.



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Chief of Section	1	300	4
Sec/Reception	1	300	4
Econ Officer	1	225	3
Econ Officer	1	150	2
Econ Officer	1	150	2
Secretary	1	150	2
Econ Officer	1	150	2
Econ Officer	1	150	2
Econ Officer	1	150	2
Extra Office		150	2
Total	9	1,875	25

## ECONOMIC SECTION

ACCESS: Authorized American Personnel; Escorted visitors

SECURITY: Restricted

ACTIVITIES: Office work; classified communications with State Department; staff meeting (Secure Conference Room); meetings with senior officials.

REMARKS: The Chief of Section is served directly by the Secretary/ Receptionist and receives important officials who come to visit him. The Secretary/Receptionist also serves the Chief's assistant and two other economic officers. The remaining economic officers are served by another secretary.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: Reports directly to the Ambassador. Requires same level of security as Executive Section.

An Economic Specialist is located in the general office area but is still attached to the Economic Section.

Requires access to Secure Conference Room, Communications Center and Materials Destruction Room.

## DEFENSE ATTACHE

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Defense Attache (Army)	1	300	4
Sec/Reception	1	300	4
Oper Coordinator	1	150	2
Asst Army Attache	1	150	2
Air Force Attache	1	225	3
Asst Air Force Attache	1	150	2
Navy Attache	1	225	3
Intelligence Asst (Navy)	1	225	3
Intelligence Asst (USAF)	1	150	2
Conference Room		450	6
Sec Mat Vault & Darkroom		400	5
Total	9	2,725	36

ACCESS: Authorized American personnel

SECURITY: Restricted; Entry controlled by Department

ACTIVITIES: Office work; classified communication with U.S. Defense Department; Staff meetings (Secure Conference Room).

REMARKS: The Defense Attache is a non-state department function and operates independently within the Embassy. The highest ranking officer is in charge of the section, in this case, an army officer. The remaining officers, although from separate service branches, operate jointly in their defense operations.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: Requires access to Secure Conference Room, Classified Communications Center, and Materials Destruction Room. A translator is located in the general office area along with translators of other sections.



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Communications Center	12	3,000	40
Materials Destruction Rm		125	2
Total	12	3,125	42

## CLASSIFIED COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

ACCESS: Single-entry vault door with day gate; Authorized personnel; two means of egress.

SECURITY: Restricted

ACTIVITIES: The Center transmits and receives classified messages on foreign policy, intelligence reports and other sensitive material.

FUNCTION: The Center serves as the main communications link between U.S. government and the Embassy principally for the Ambassador as well as the political and defense sections. The Center also serves as a safe haven command center during an extreme security threat.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: The Center must be located at the top floor remote from public access and near the roof. The Center should be easily accessible to the executive level. There should be access to the roof for adjusting the various antennae. The Materials Destruction Room is responsible for the routine and emergency destruction of classified material and should be located nearby.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: Independent air condition; independent emergency power; vault construction; R.F. shielding, soundproofing.

## POST REFERENCE LIBRARY

## AREA:

Post Reference Library      FT<sup>2</sup>   MOD  
225   3

FUNCTION: Located in the Executive Reception Area, this is a small library of specific reference works on the Middle East and political science. Its primary purpose is as a reference source for Embassy officers, but it is also available for dependents and other USG employees use. Books are to be signed out with the staff aid secretary and returned directly to that office.

## SECURE CONFERENCE ROOM

## AREA:

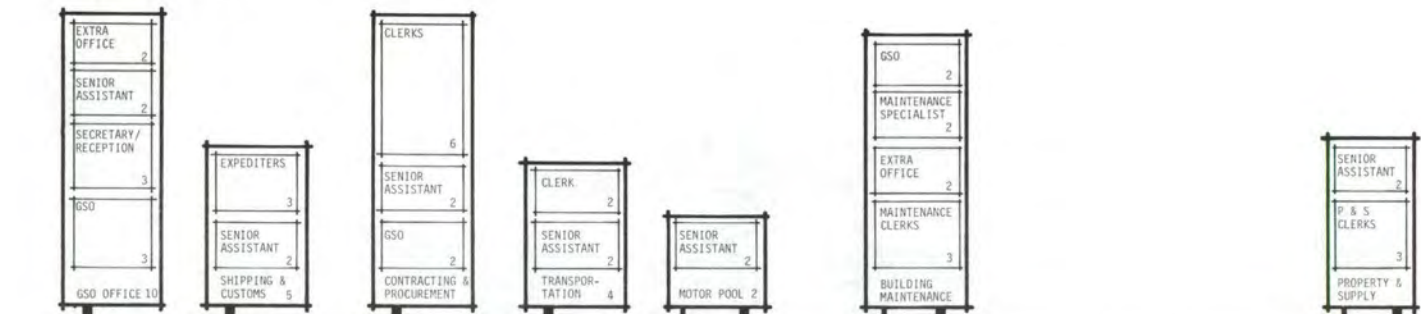
Secure Conference Room      FT<sup>2</sup>   MOD  
600   8

FUNCTION: A Secure Conference Room where sensitive material can be discussed. Used by all sections on the executive level.

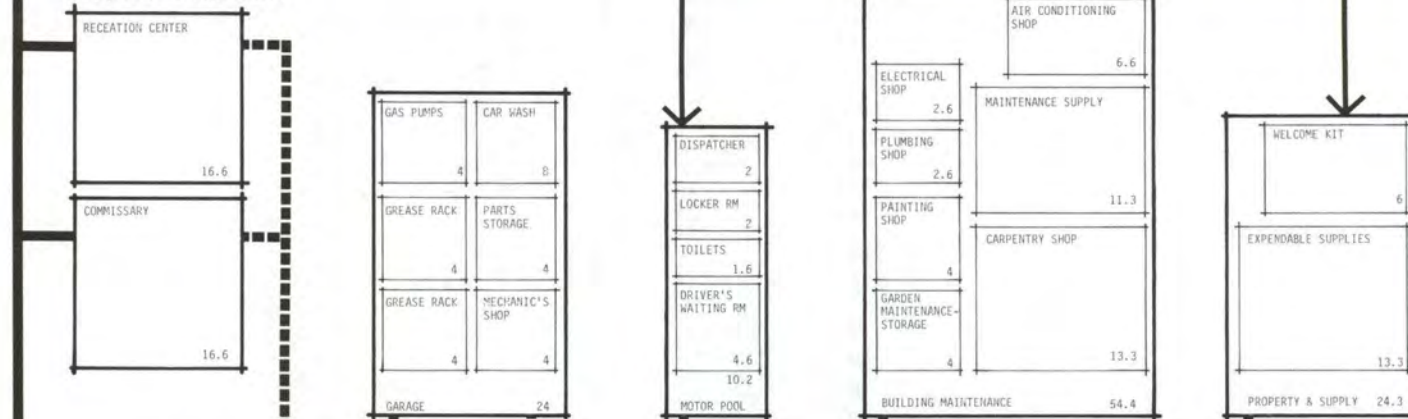


# SUPPORT FACILITIES

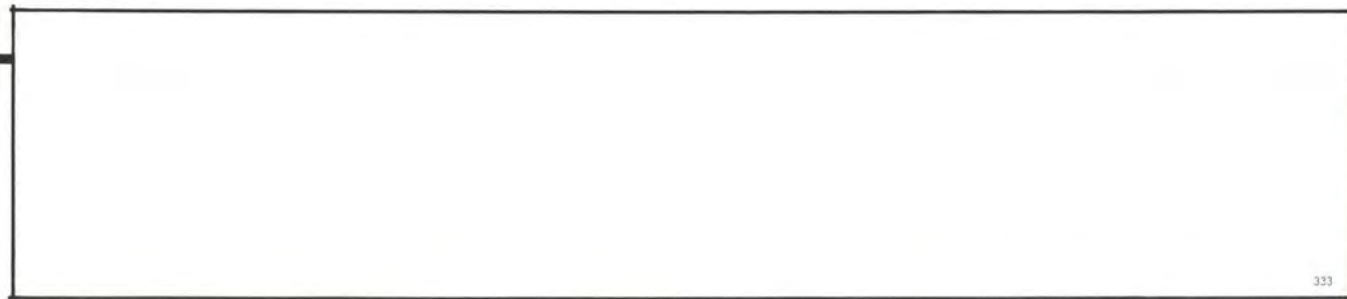
## Support Offices



## Support Functions



## Storage Facilities



## GENERAL SERVICES

ACCESS: Embassy Personnel; Service

SECURITY: Controlled use of supplies and maintenance equipment.

ACTIVITIES: The transportation of personnel and their personal effects.  
The procurement of services and supplies. The maintenance of equipment,  
property and supplies.



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Sup GSO	1		225	3
Sec/Reception		1	225	3
Sr GSO Asst		1	150	2
Extra Office			150	2
Total	1	2	750	10

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
GSO	1		150	2
Sr C&P Asst		1	150	2
C&P Clerks		4	450	6
Total	1	5	750	10

## GENERAL SERVICES OFFICE

FUNCTION: Manages General Services subsection

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: The supervisory GSO must report to the Administration Officer and be able to supervise the general services staff. The supervisory GSO office should be the link between the office areas connected to support facilities and the Embassy office area.

## CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT

FUNCTION: Contracting services and procuring materials and supplies locally and in the U.S.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Office is a support function of the storage facility.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Sr S&C Asst	1		150	2
Expeditors	2		225	3
Total	3		375	5

## SHIPPING AND CUSTOMS

FUNCTION: The shipping and expediting of personnel effects and Embassy supplies.

LOCATION: Office is a support function of the Warehouse.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Sr Trans Asst	1		150	2
Trans Clerk	1		150	2
Total	2		300	4

## TRANSPORTATION

FUNCTION: The Transportation office makes travel arrangements for Embassy personnel.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Coordinates directly with the Shipping and Customs and indirectly with the Personnel subsection.



## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
GSO	1		150	2
Maint Spec		1	150	2
Extra Office			150	2
Maint Clerks		2	225	3
Electrical Shop			200	3
Carpentry Shop			1,000	13
AC Repair Shop			500	7
Plumbing Shop			200	3
Paint Shop/Storage			300	4
Garden Maint/ Storage			300	4
Maint Supply			850	11
Total	1	3	4,025	54

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Sr. P&S Asst	1		150	2
P&S Clerks	2		225	3
Welcome Kit Storage			450	6
Expend Supplies	1		1,000	13
Total	4		1,825	24

## BUILDING MAINTENANCE

FUNCTION: Responsible for maintaining buildings on the Embassy compound and staff housing located in the Diplomatic Quarter.

LOCATION DETERMINANTS: Access by service entrance. Proximity to building supplies stored in Warehouse. Office is a support function of the storage facility.

## PROPERTY &amp; SUPPLY

FUNCTION: Manages staff housing appropriation. Provides welcome kits for newly arrived personnel until their personal effects arrive.

Distributes supplies.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Office is a support function of the storage facility.

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Sr Motor Pool				
Asst	1		150	2
Dispatcher	1		150	2
Driver's Wait Room			350	5
Driver's Locker Rm			150	2
Driver's Toilet & Shower			125	2
Total	2	20	925	13

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	US	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Mechanic's Shop			300	4
Grease racks (2 @ 300)			500	8
Car Wash			300	4
Gas Pumps			300	4
Gasoline Tank (10,000 gal.)		Special Requirements		
Parts Storage			300	4
Total			1,800	24

## MOTOR POOL

FUNCTION: Provide chauffeur services for VIP's, women (not permitted to drive in Saudi Arabia) and executive personnel.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Easy access to vehicles in parking areas and garage facilities.

## GARAGE

FUNCTION: Maintain Embassy owned and personnel owned motor vehicles.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Easy access to vehicles and parking.



## STORAGE FACILITY

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

	FSN	FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Storage Facility	100	25,000	333

ACCESS: Personnel, service

SECURITY: Controlled distribution of supplies

FUNCTION: Due to the remoteness of the post from the U.S. and the unavailability of necessary supplies locally, a storage facility is provided for stockpiling essential items and personal effects. This includes furniture, appliances, equipment and supplies.

## COMMISSARY

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

		FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Commissary		1,250	17

FUNCTION: Distributes small grocery items which includes liquor, cigarettes, canned goods, drinking water, etc.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Access by Embassy personnel through the service entrance.

## RECREATION CENTER

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

		FT <sup>2</sup>	MOD
Recreation Center		1,250	17

FUNCTION: Swimming pool, tennis courts (2); recreation room.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Access by Embassy personnel through the service entrance.

## GATE HOUSE

## AREA/PERSONNEL:

FT<sup>2</sup>

Gate House 2 @ 300 600

ACCESS: Security personnel

SECURITY: A security station connected to the guard monitor.

FUNCTION: Controls separate gates for vehicular and pedestrian access.

LOCATION DETERMINANT: Main entrance, service/employee entrance.



## PROGRAM INDEX

## MAIN ENTRY PUBLIC/PERSONNEL/SERVICE

## PUBLIC ACCESS

	AMER.	NATL.	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
Lobby	1	2	1,000	92.900
Consulate	4	7	3,500	329.432
ICA Library		3	2,350	218.315
Multi-purpose Facility			4,000	371.600
Marine Security Guard	8		375	34.835
	13	12	11,275	1047.432

## STAFF/SERVICE ACCESS

Health Unit	2	1	2,139	198.695
Unclassified Communications		3	1,650	153.285
Service Area			4,075	378.567
	2	4	7,864	730.547

Main Entry Public/  
Personnel/Service

19,139 1777.979

## GENERAL OFFICE AREA

## EXTERNAL OFFICE FUNCTIONS

	AMER.	NATL.	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
ICA Offices	6	9	3,175	274.040
FCS Offices	4	5	2,325	215.992
Treasury Attache	2		750	69.675
Budget and Fiscal	3	6	1,375	127.735
	15	20	7,625	687.442

## INTERNAL OFFICE FUNCTIONS

Administration	3		900	83.61
Security	2	1	675	62.705
Personnel	1	5	1,025	95.22
Office Support		6	850	78.965
General Office			950	88.255
Cafeteria			1,750	162.575
	6	12	6,150	571.33

General Office Area	21	32	13,775	1258.772
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## EXECUTIVE LEVEL

	AMER.	NATL.	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
Executive Section	6		2,240	208.081
Post Reference Library			225	20.900
Political	13		3,400	315.855
Economic	9		1,875	174.185
Defense Attache	9		2,725	253.145
Classified Communications	12		3,125	290.312
Secure Conference Room			600	55.740
	49		14,190	1318.218

## MISCELLANEOUS

	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
Staff Toilets	500	46.500
Mechanical Equipment	2,500	232.250
	3,000	298.750

## SUPPORT FACILITIES

## SUPPORT OFFICES

	AMER.	NATL.	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
GSO Office	1	2	750	69.67
Contracting and Procurement	1	5	750	69.67
Shipping and Customs		3	375	34.835
Transportation		2	300	27.87
Building and Maintenance	1	1	450	41.805
Motor Pool		1	150	13.935
	3	14	2,775	257.785

## SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Building Maintenance		2	3,575	332.115
Property and Supply		4	1,825	169.54
Motor Pool		1	775	71.997
Garage			1,800	167.22
Gate Houses			600	55.740
		7	8,575	796.612

## SUPPORT FACILITIES

3	21	11,350	1054.397
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## AUXILIARY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

	AMER.	NATL.	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
Warehouse		100	25,000	2322.500
Commissary			1,250	116.125
Recreation Center			1,250	116.125
	100		27,500	2438.625

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FT <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>
MAIN ENTRY: PUBLIC/PERSONNEL/SERVICE	19,139	1777.979
GENERAL OFFICE AREA	13,775	1258.772
EXECUTIVE LEVEL	14,190	1318.218
SUPPORT FACILITIES	11,350	1054.397
MISCELLANEOUS	3,000	298.750
	<hr/> 61,454	<hr/> 5708.116
GROSS AREA = $\frac{5708.116}{.60}$ =		9513.526
	$\frac{61,454}{.60}$ =	102,423.33
AUXILIARY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS	27,500	2438.625
TOTAL BUILDING GROSS	129,923.3	11952.1516

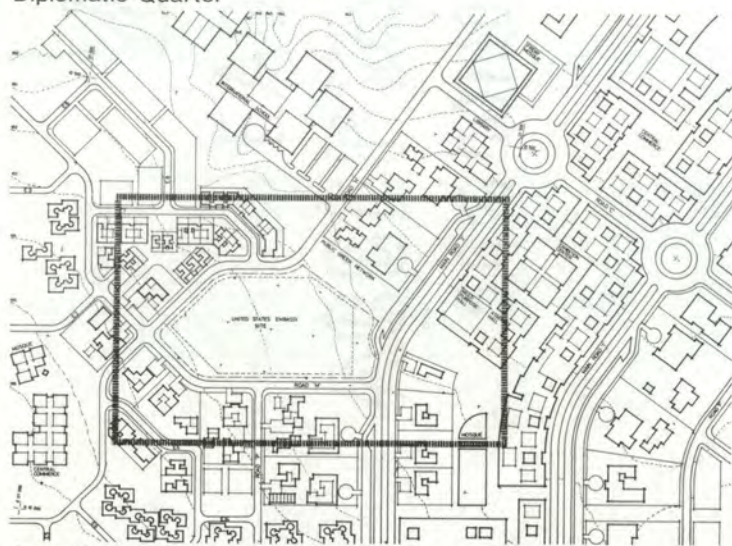


# DESIGN PROPOSAL





Diplomatic Quarter



Area Plan

# U.S. Embassy Riyadh

Benjamin H. Seibel  
19 April '82

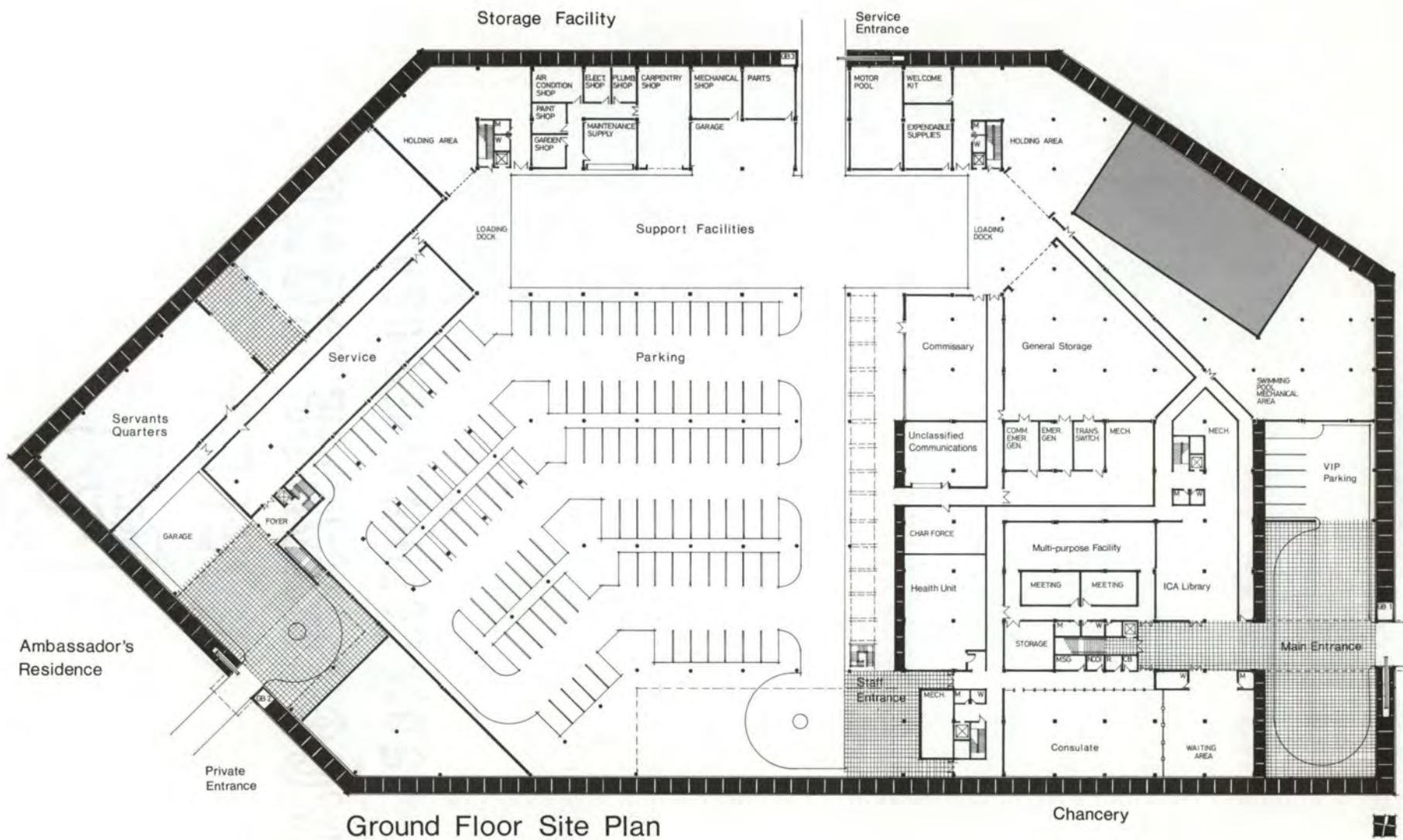




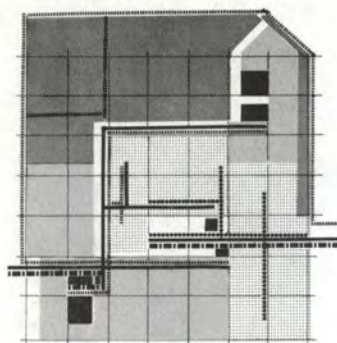


Site Plan









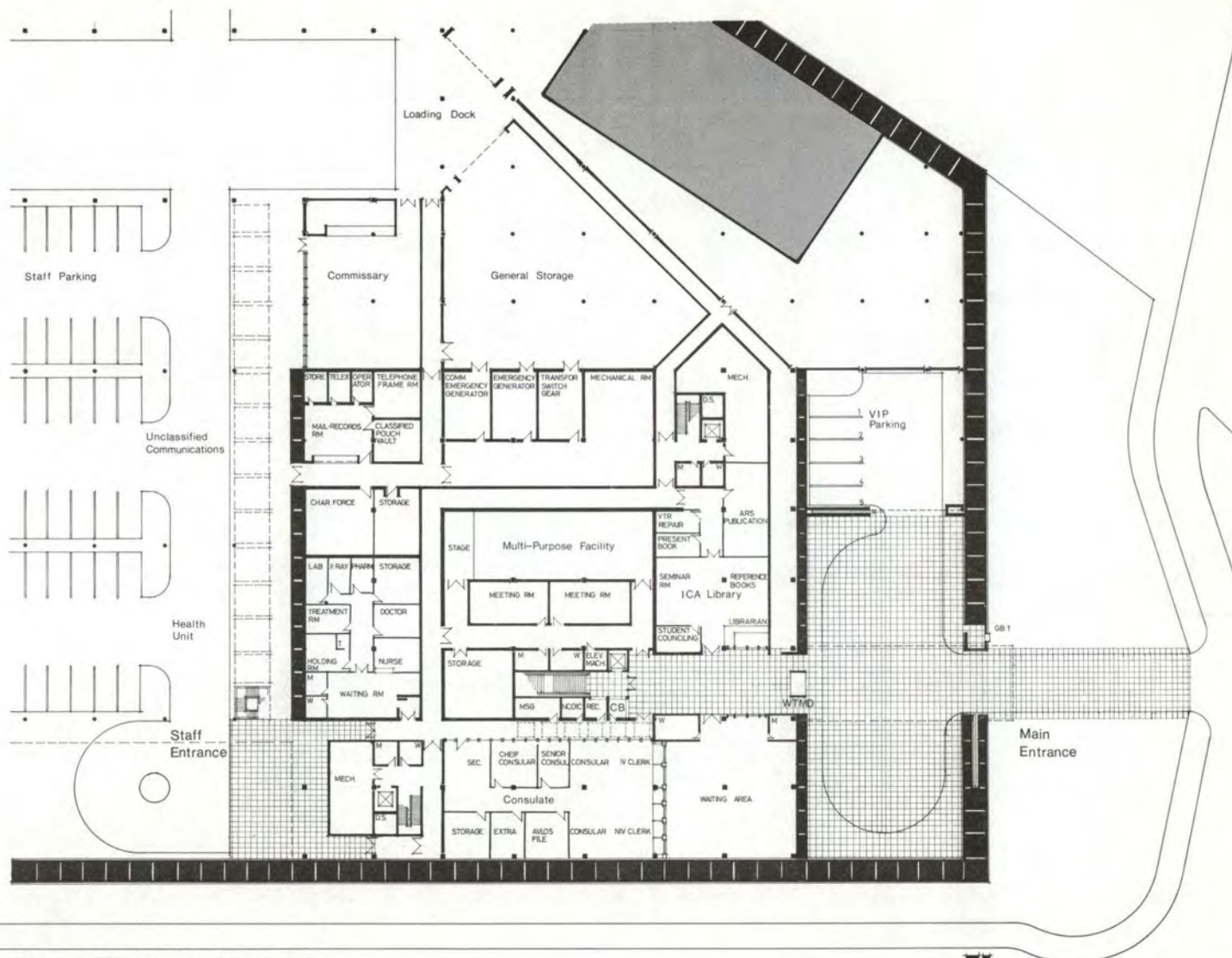
Key Plan

Legend

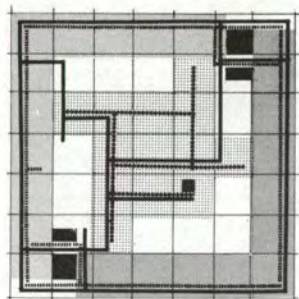
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- PUBLIC
  - INTERNAL OFFICE
  - EXTERNAL OFFICE
  - SERVICE

Circulation

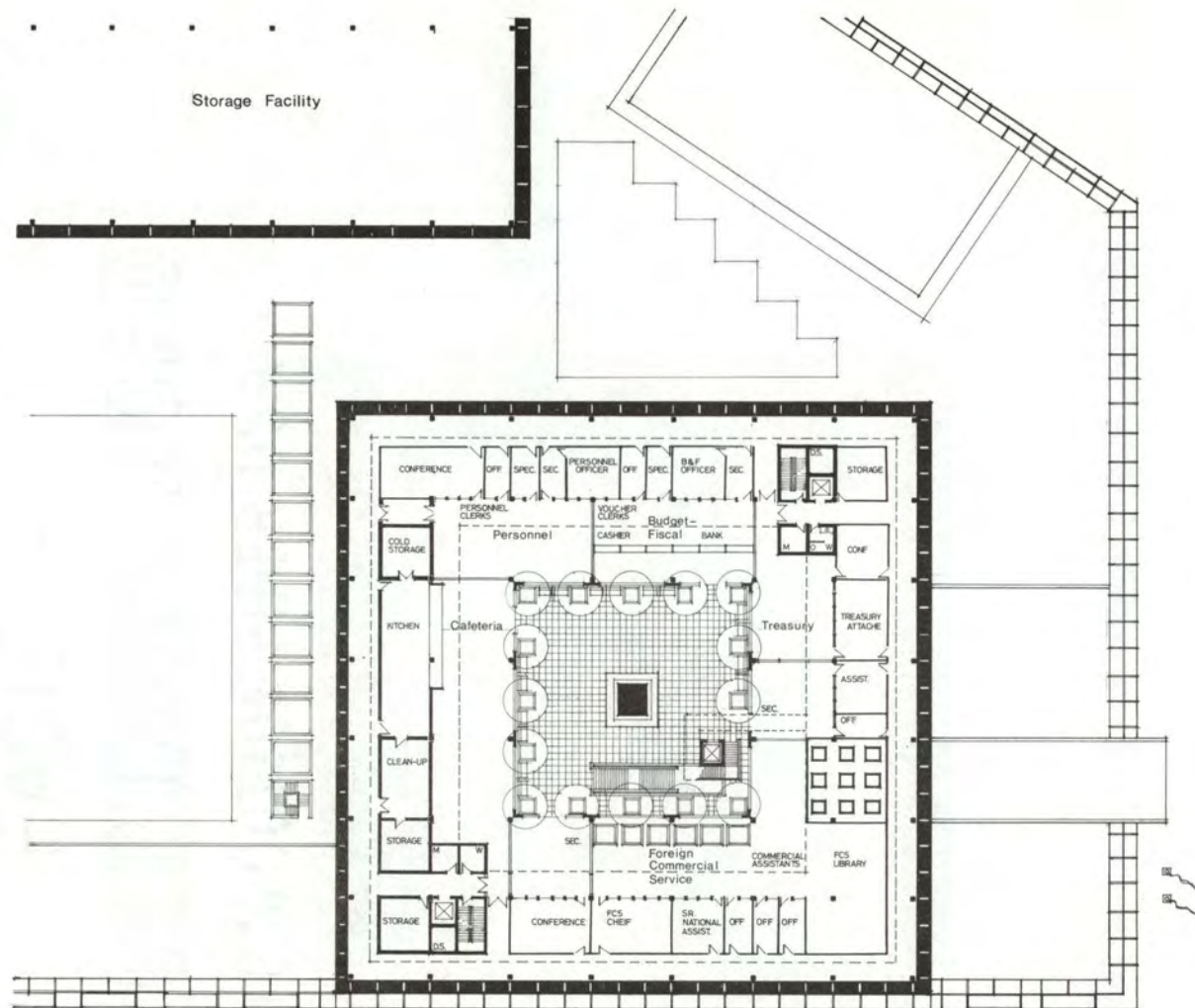
- PUBLIC
- STAFF
- DIPLOMATIC STAFF
- SERVICE



Main Entrance Level



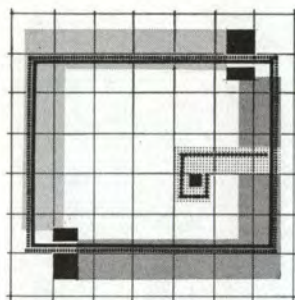
Key Plan



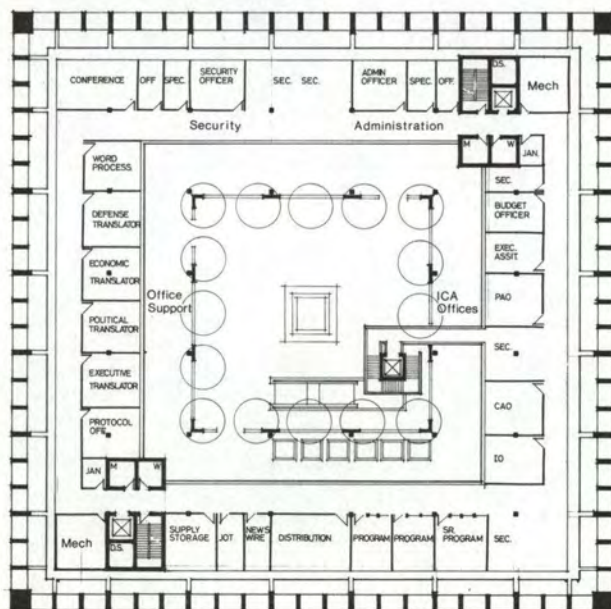
Atrium Level



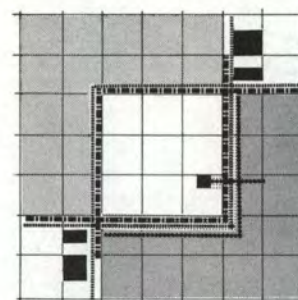




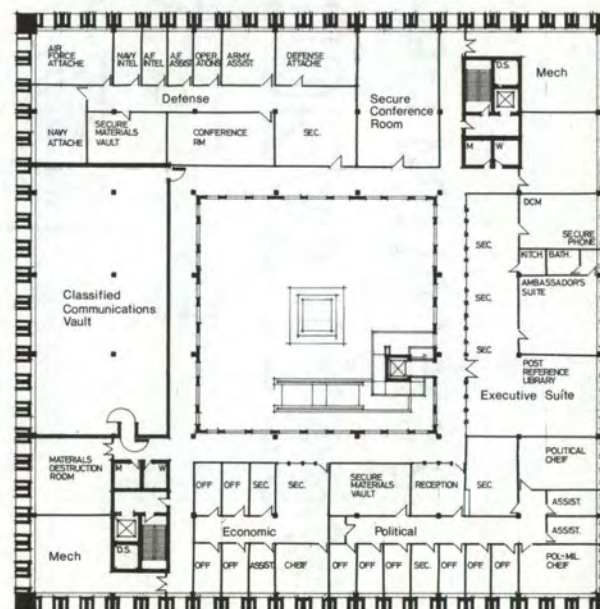
### Key Plan



### Mezzanine Level

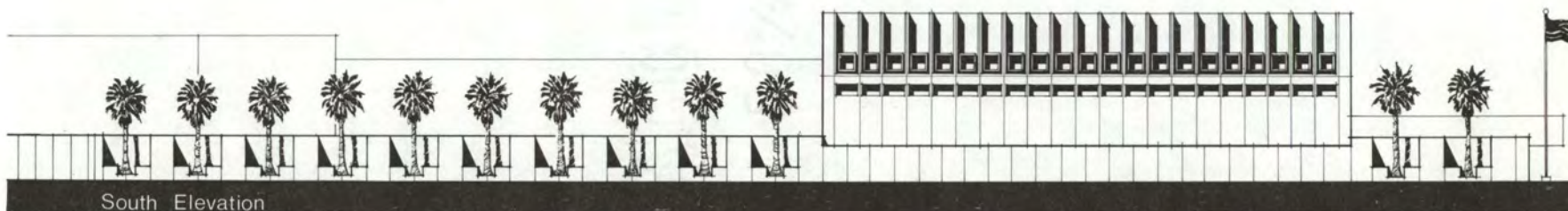
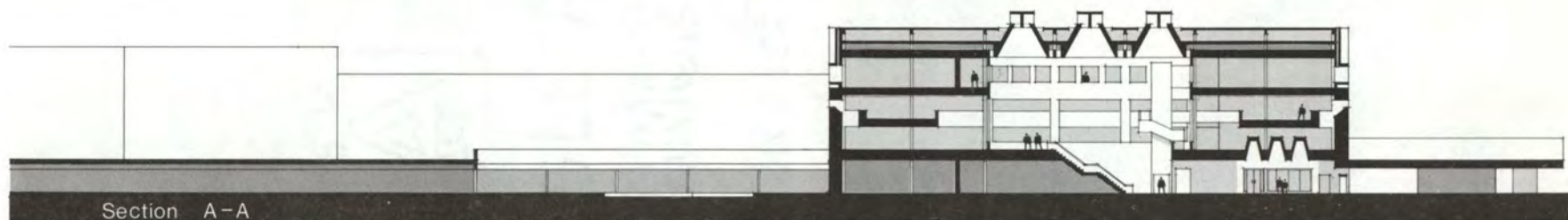
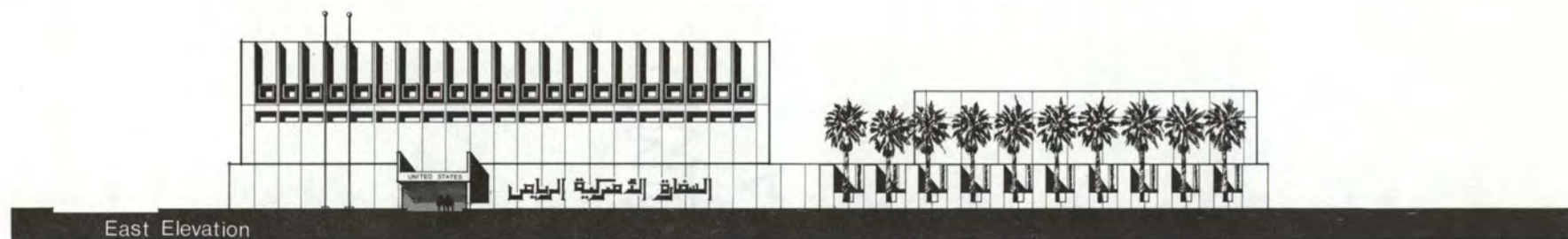


Key Plan

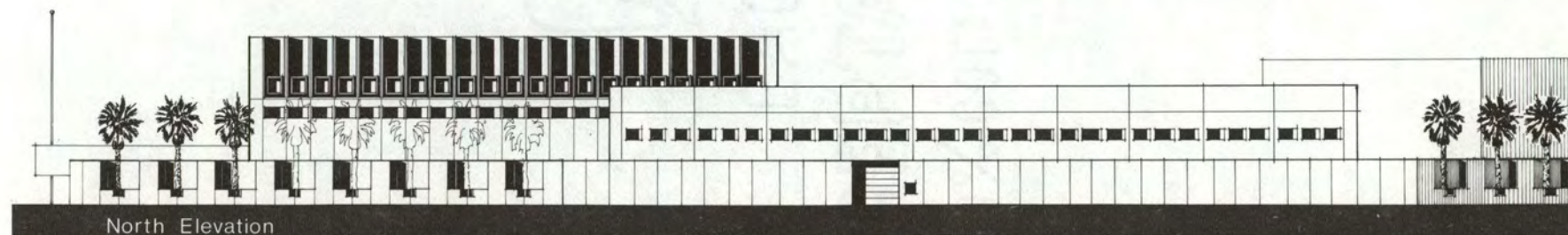
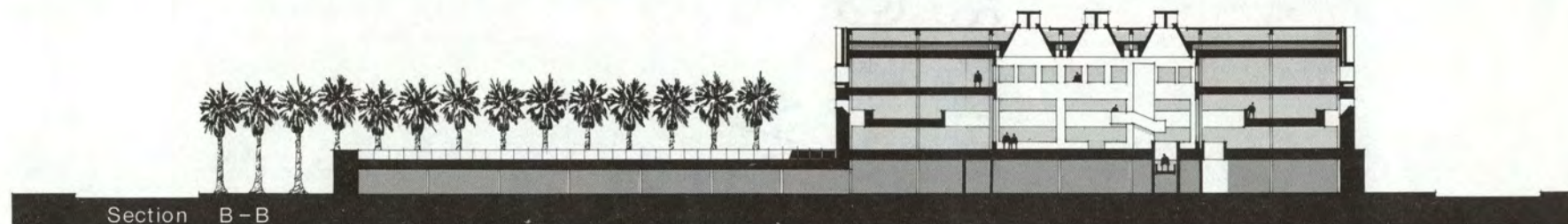
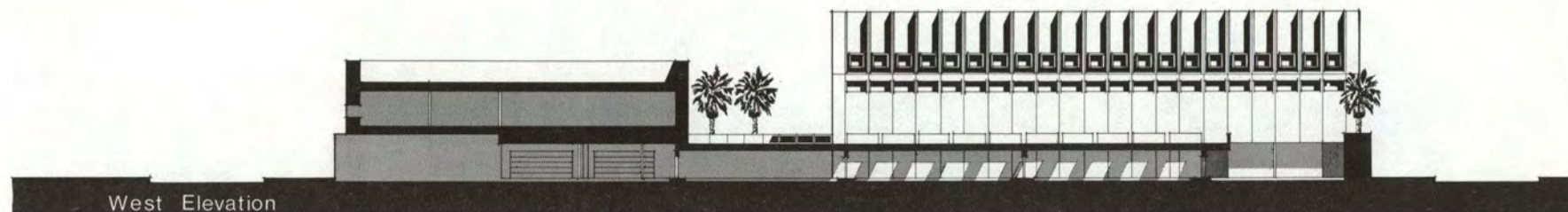


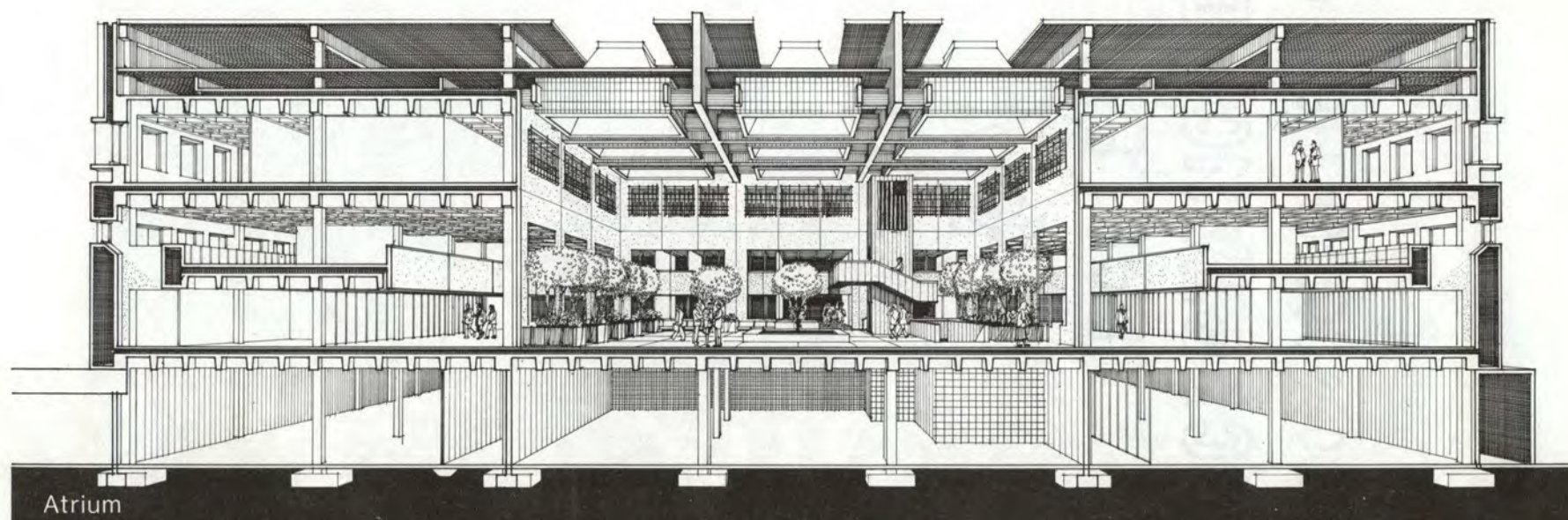
## Executive Level



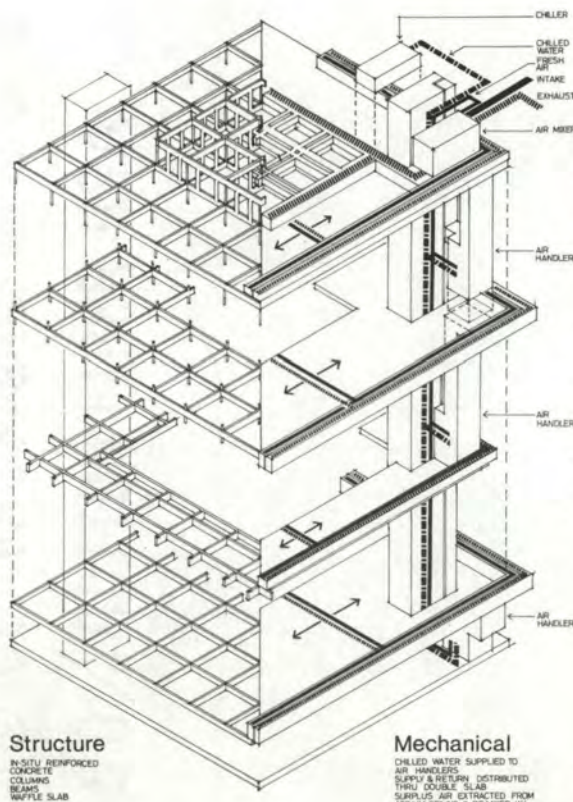




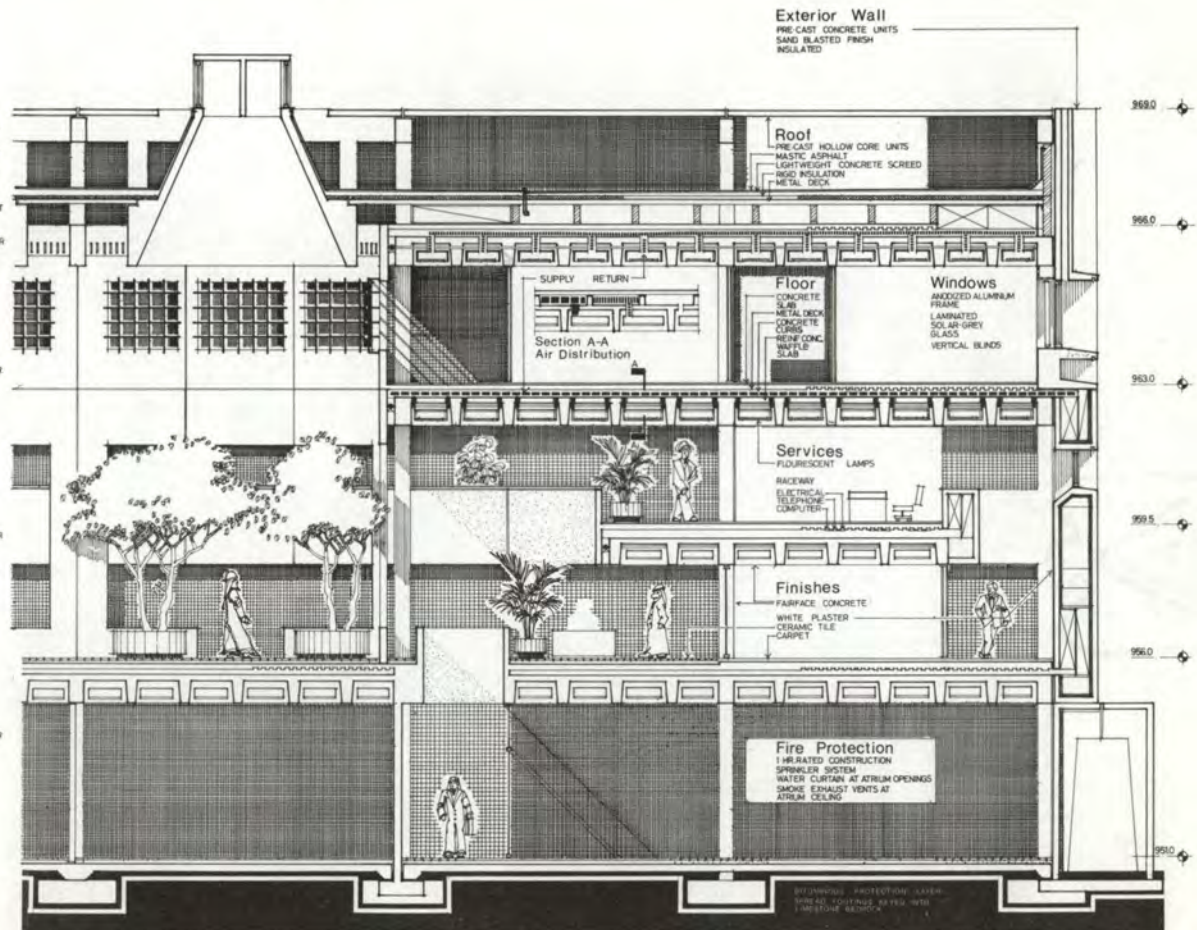






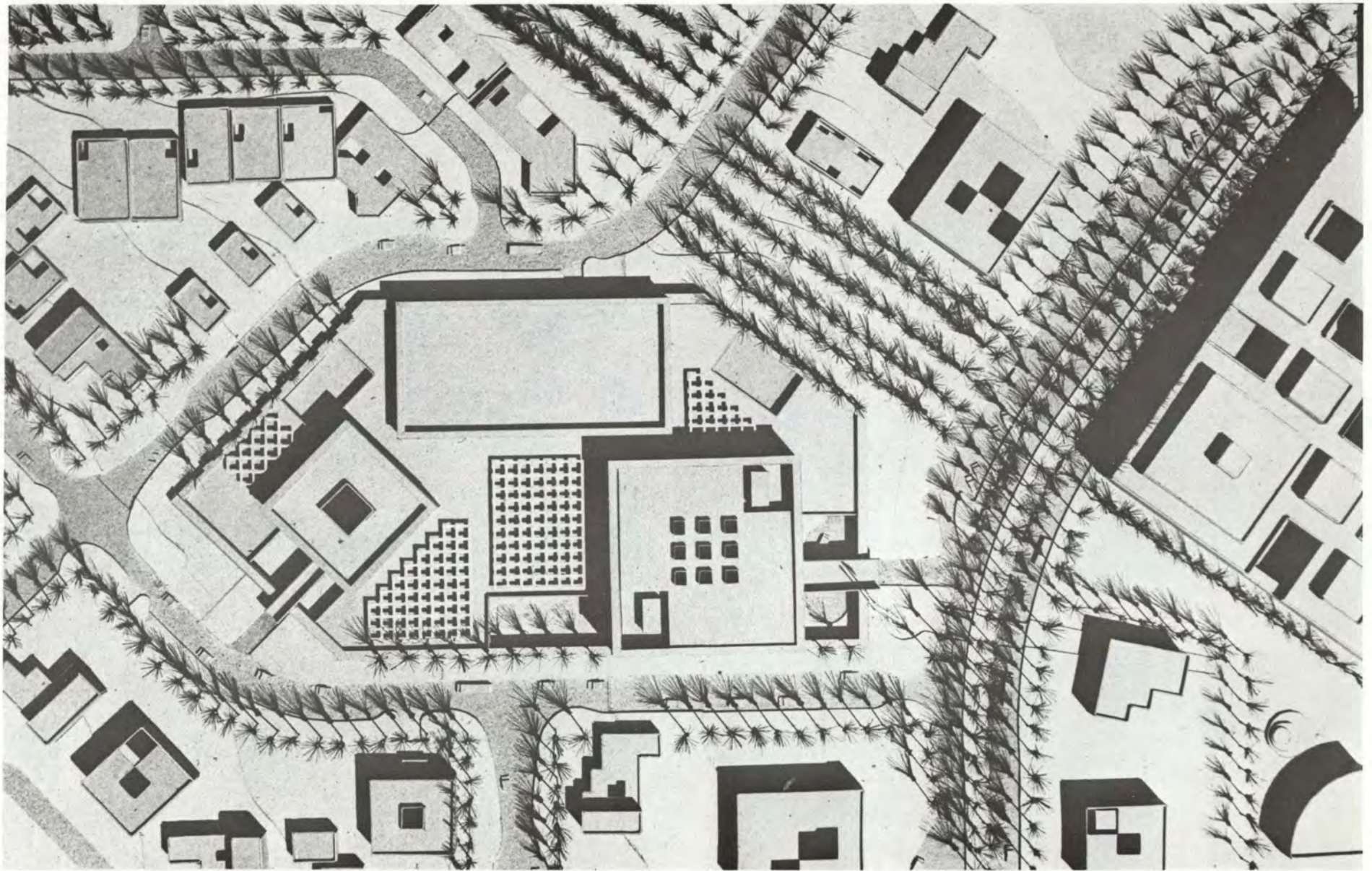


Systems



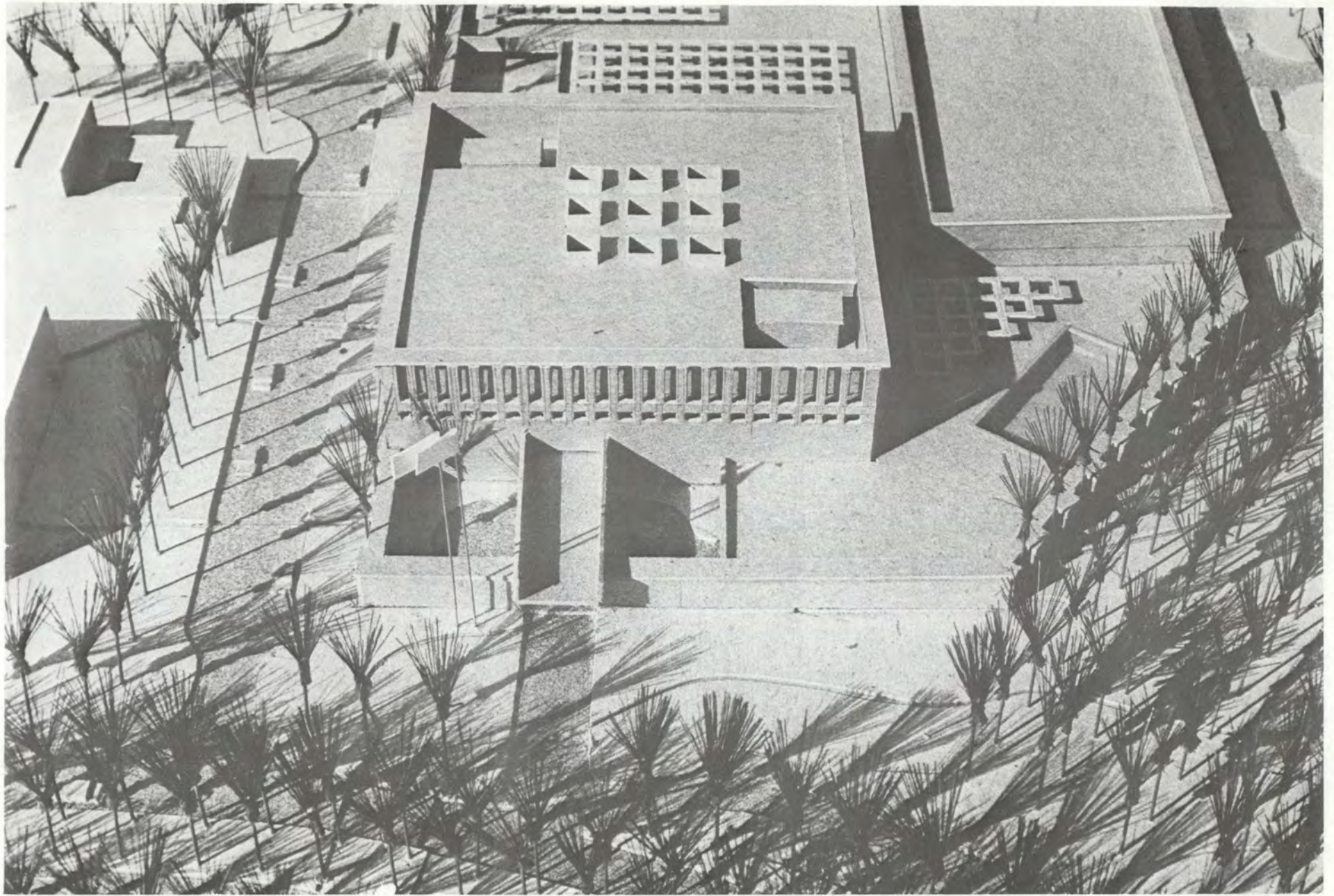
Construction





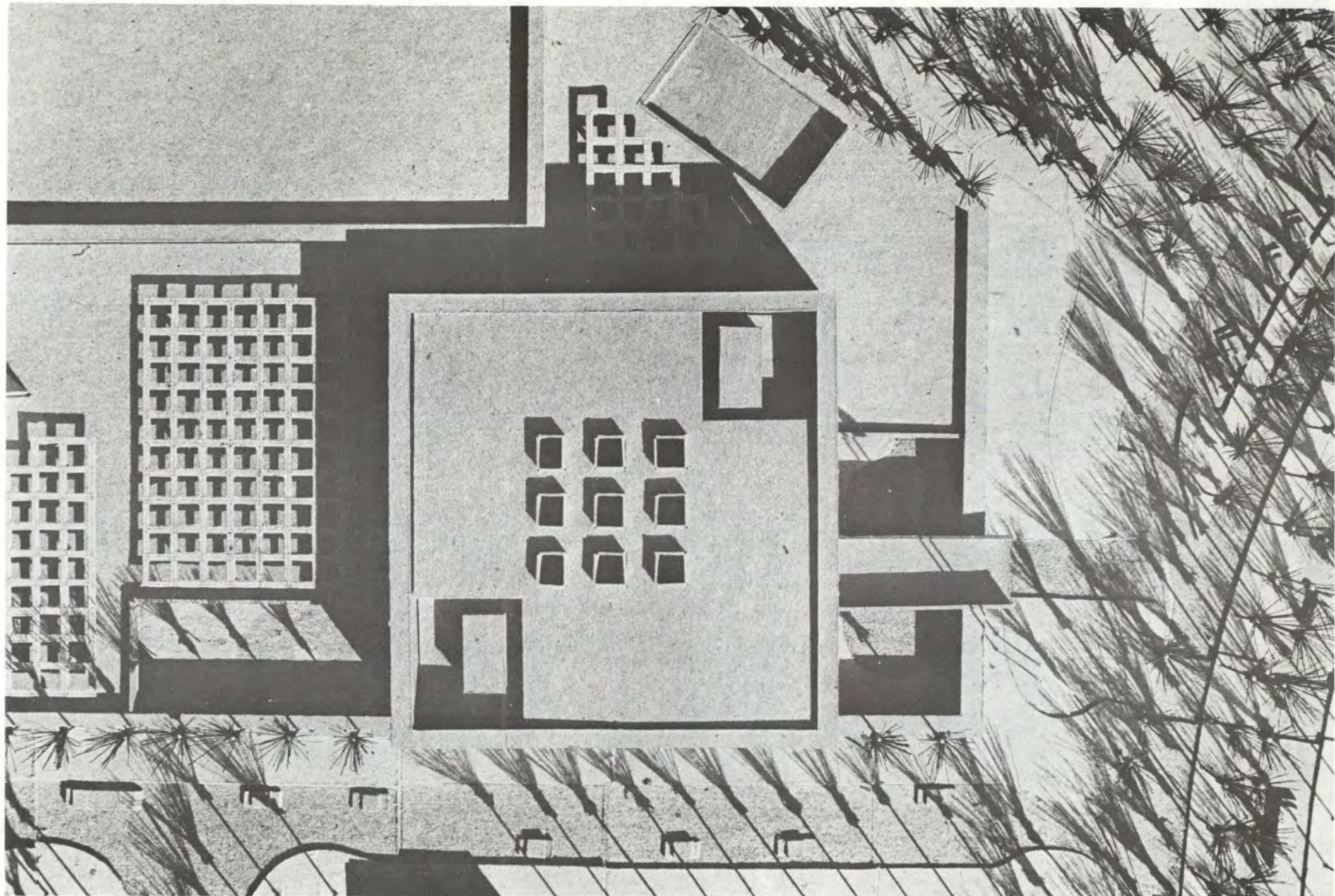
Embassy Compound





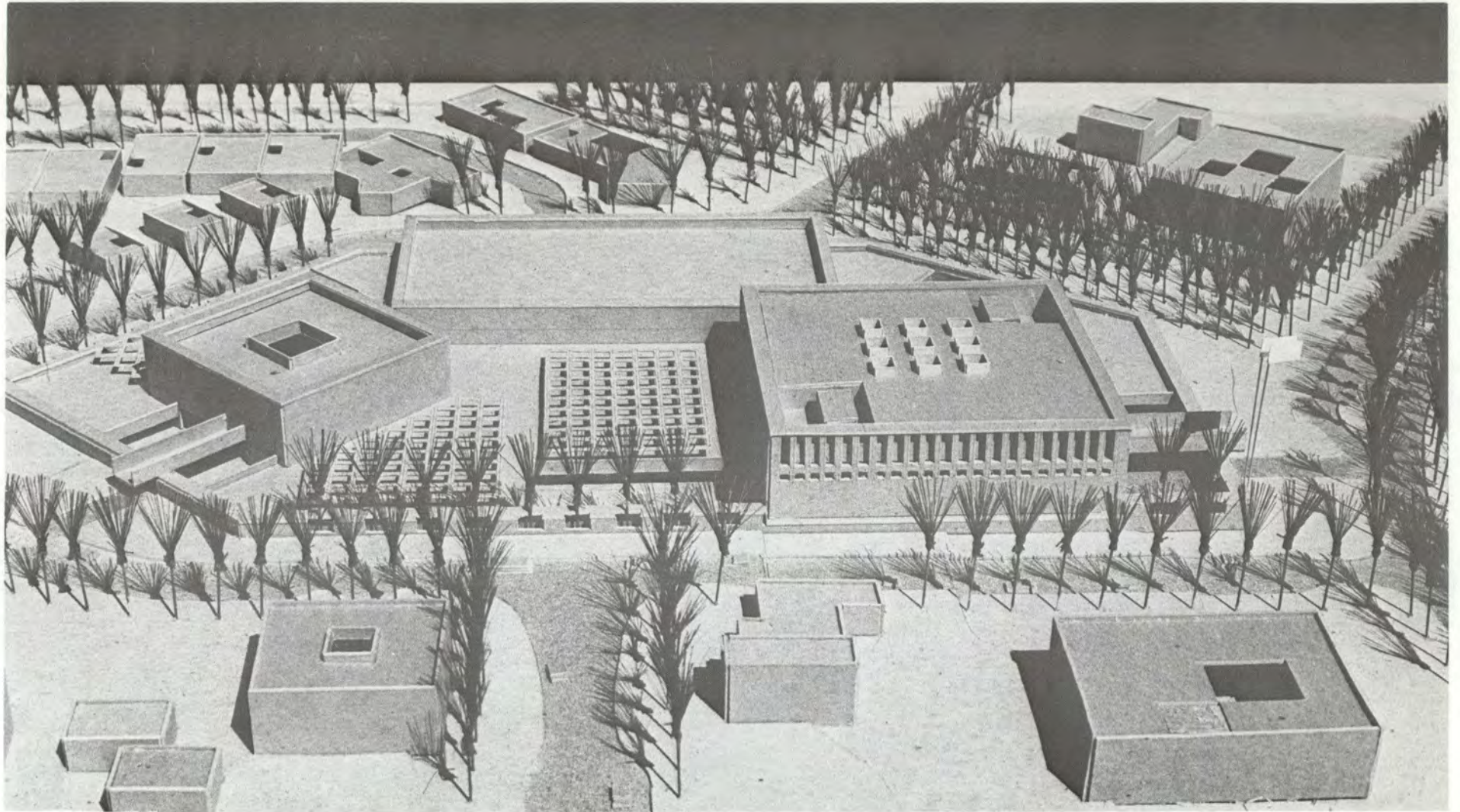
Main Entrance





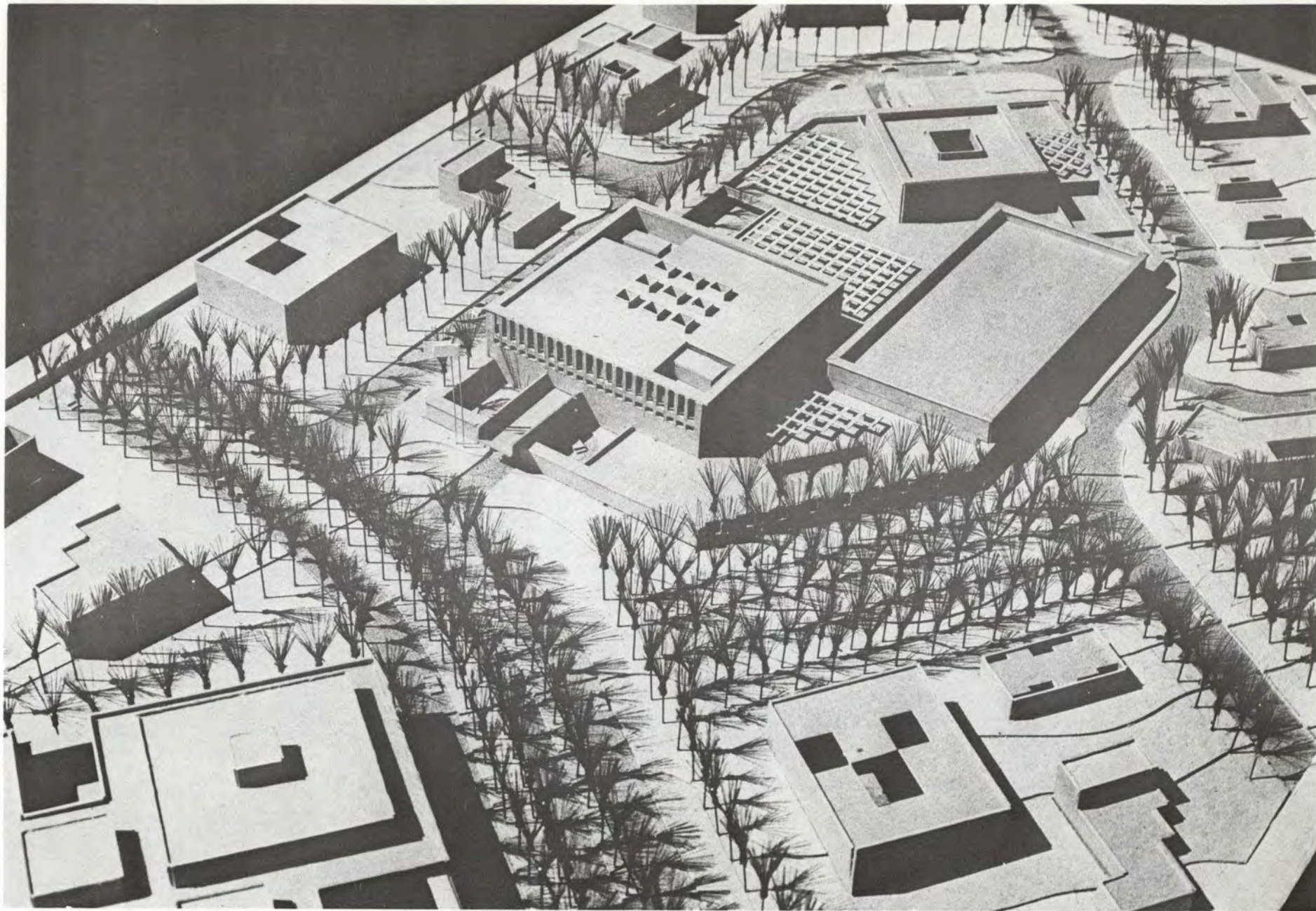
Chancery





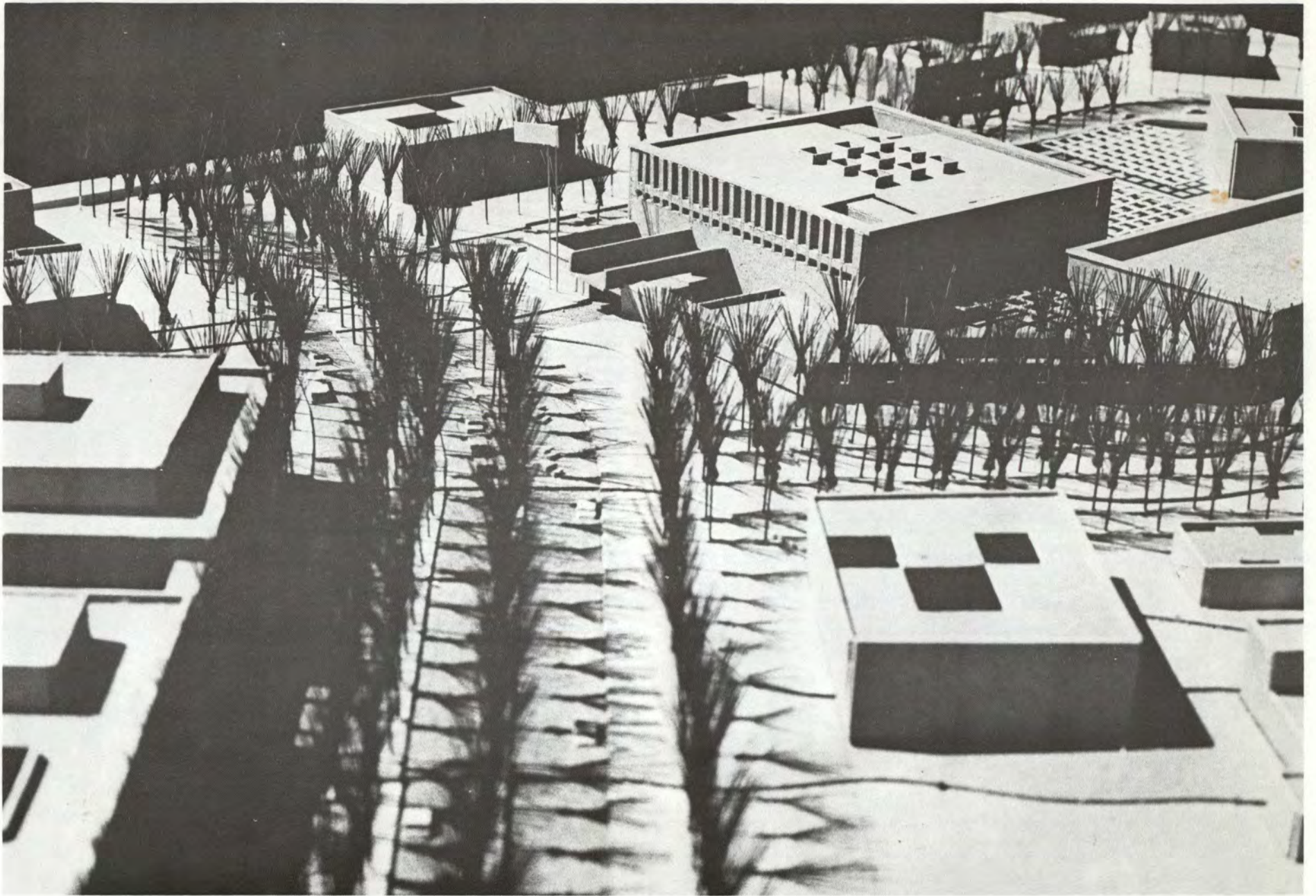
Primary Collector Road-South





Public Green Network-North





Major Boulevard-East



**CREDITS**



# Footnotes

## FOOTNOTES

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5. Ibid., p. 472E.
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15. Ibid.
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44. "New Work of Sert, Jackson & Ghourley: United States Embassy, Bagdad," Architectural Record, May, 1962, pp. 140-146.
45. "United States Consulate, Tabriz, Iran," Architectural Record, August, 1967, p. 95.
46. Ibid., p. 96.
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51. Willaim W. Caudill, op. cit.,
52. Map of Saudi Arabia.
53. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, op. cit.
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56. Speerplan "Riyadh Diplomatic Quarter Design Manual," (unpublished 1978), p. 20.
57. Ibid., pp. 25-28.
58. "Saudis Make Plans for an Embassy Row in the Capital City of Riyadh," Architectural Record, April, 1979, p. 39.
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John C. West, former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 1976-1980, 31 August 1981.

J. Reid Herlihy, Project Architect A/FBO U.S. Embassy, Riyadh, S.A.

Melzar T. Booker, Director of Construction Management A/FBO retired.

Eric Bolton, Regional Director, Daniel (International) Construction Co., 14 July 1981.

Dave McRoberts, Construction Manager, Daniel (International) Construction Co., 14 July 1981.